



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING JULY 2, 1954

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PARTY VOTING

With GOP Setting Pace, Members
Hew To Line More Than In 1953

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

INDIVIDUAL VOTING

TAX DEFINITIONS

NO STANDBY CONTROLS

TENNESSEE SENATE RACE

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capitol quotes

TRADE WINDS

Need for Foreign Markets -- "During the past year Russian and Red Chinese trade overtures to the nations of the free world have met with alarming success....Already Red China has concluded trade agreements with 13 of our allies, and Russia with 15. Both Red nations are moving relentlessly...to take over our foreign markets and to leave us with huge unsalable surpluses. But to sell our products we must buy the products of others. Trade cannot be a one-way street or a two-way street. It must be on a multilateral basis." -- Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), June 24 Senate speech.

Protection at Home -- "Practically every one of us who voted against the extension of Reciprocal Trade represents Districts where foreign imports have destroyed the jobs of American workmen. ...12 per cent of the employables in my Congressional District are unemployed primarily because of the unrestricted flood of foreign residual oil which has captured the Eastern Seaboard coal markets.... Last year those of us who have consistently supported Reciprocal Trade...did so with the promise that corrective action would be taken by reducing the amount of imported residual oil. This promise was ignored and then renewed again this year.... I refused to be lured by any more glittering promises while 12 per cent of my constituents willing and able to work are unemployed...." -- Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.), June 19, newsletter.

A QUESTION OF DEGREE

An excerpt from a Senate discussion of trade with Japan, June 22 (Congressional Record, p. 8162):

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- "When we consider that we have an annual income of \$350 billion or more and that Japan, with only half our population, does not have one-tenth that income, we must remember that what would be relatively small to us would be as big to Japan as Fujiyama."

Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) -- "Or Pikes Peak."

Sen. Robertson -- "Fujiyama is not so high as Pikes Peak, but has more snow on it."

ACCENT ON YOUTH

An excerpt from Senate debate, June 23 (Congressional Record, p. 8264):

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) -- "I like the vim and vigor with which the Senator from Tennessee enters into a debate...because when I was as young and as handsome as he is, I did the same."

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- "I appreciate the remarks of the distinguished Senator. I am sorry my wife is not in the gallery."

TV OR NOT TV

"The Army-McCarthy hearings have pointed up to me one important thing: Important government work should in nowise carry the stamp of commercialism. I've long thought we should exercise the greatest care and restraint in opening up Senate floor and committee work to radio and television coverage. ...most of our work (is) detailed and involved and, frankly, boring. The recent hearings bear me out on this." -- Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), June 18 newsletter.

ATOMS FOR PEACE

"...we in this country are producing nuclear weapons solely because we have no alternative. Let the rulers of the Soviet Union demonstrate, by action rather than talk, that they are willing to join with other nations in regulating the manufacture of all armaments, and we will gladly and promptly end our efforts to perfect military uses of the atom. Further, we will be no less prompt and glad to divert the energies now expanded on nuclear weapons to programs aimed at the betterment of mankind everywhere in the world." -- Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.), Chairman, Joint Atomic Energy Committee, June 24 speech, Ann Arbor, Mich.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING

"As Chairman of the (Army-McCarthy) hearings, I introduced Joe (Foss) to the nationwide television audience and remarked that 'due to the bipartisan conduct of these hearings I am not supposed to mention that Joe Foss is a candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor of South Dakota....' So I was somewhat surprised when my Democrat colleague...Sen. (John L.) McClellan of Arkansas, spoke up and said, 'Let's give him a hand'...When I mentioned my curiosity about his enthusiasm a little later, Senator McClellan said--'South Dakota! I thought you said...SOUTH CAROLINA!'" -- Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), June 23 newsletter.

A NEW MONROE DOCTRINE

"When President Monroe enunciated his famous doctrine, he could scarcely have imagined that it would have new relevance almost six generations later.... The nations of the New World have an obligation to their past and to their future to label this hemisphere as 'off limits' for the Soviet colonizers, propagandists, aggressors and infiltrators. We want no part of the Communist ideology in the New World..." -- Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio), July newsletter.

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PARTY VOTING

Election-Year Party Discipline Tightens; GOP Outscores Democrats,

Voting Party Line In 77 Per Cent Of House, Senate Roll Calls

With election-time again drawing near, party cohesion, as reflected in Congressmen's Party-Voting percentages tabulated by Congressional Quarterly, is on the increase.

Republicans are demonstrating more unity in their voting than they did last year.

Democrats also have voted with the majority of their party to a greater degree this year than in 1953. But the Republicans in both chambers have racked up higher Party-Voting averages than the Democrats.

Party-Voting percentages were figured for all Senators and Representatives except Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.) and Rep. Frazier Reams (Ohio), both independents; and Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.). The Speaker of the House seldom votes. (For individual scores, see charts, pp. 822-24.)

77% TO 62%

The Republican Party-Voting average in the Senate on all 73 roll-call ballots through June 23 was 77 per cent. The Senate average for Democrats was 62 per cent.

On the 33 roll-call votes in the House through June 15, the Republican Party-Voting score was 77 per cent. The House Democratic average was 69 per cent.

Here are last year's Senate Party-Voting scores on all 89 roll calls: Republicans, 70 per cent; Democrats, 62 per cent. The 1953 House scores on all 71 roll calls: Republicans, 77 per cent; Democrats 66 per cent.

What "Party Voting" Shows

A Congressman's Party-Voting score shows on what percentage of all roll-call ballots he voted the same way as the majority of his party.

Only "yea" and "nay" votes -- not declared stands or pairs -- are counted. Since Party Voting measures the extent to which a Congressman took advantage of his opportunities to vote with his party, any failures to answer roll calls lower his Party-Voting percentage.

Another Congressional Quarterly Party-Support yardstick -- Party Unity -- will be tabulated at the end of the current session. Party Unity concentrates on partisan roll calls -- those on which the two party majorities are opposed -- while Party Voting measures party regularity on both partisan and bipartisan roll calls. (In addition, both answers to roll calls and stands on roll-call issues are included in Party-Unity percentages. Stands are not counted in the Party-Voting statistics on this and following pages.)

Five other yardsticks will be applied to Members' records after the session ends: Eisenhower Support and Opposition, Voting Participation (voting on roll calls), On The Record (votes and stands on roll-call issues) and Bipartisan Support.

GOP Senators and Representatives so far this year have scored 77 per cent, compared to the Democrats' combined Senate-House score of 67 per cent.

Regional Scoring

Not only have the national Republican Party-Voting averages this year been higher than the Democratic scores in each chamber, but the GOP topped Democratic combined Senate House averages for all regions of the country.

Combined figures for both parties showed the South to be less solid in Party Voting than any other region.

House and Senate Members from the central states turned in the highest Party-Voting records for the Democrats.

Senate and House Republicans from the West, voted with the majority of their party to a greater extent than Republicans from other regions of the nation. GOP Members from mid-Atlantic states were lowest in Party-Voting. There are no Republican Senators from the South. (See page 821 for State delegation scores.)

Individual Scores

Individual members' Party-Voting percentages ranged all the way from 100 per cent -- when a Member voted with the majority of his party on every roll-call ballot -- down to zero -- when a Member did not vote with his party on any roll calls.

One House Member, Don Magnuson (D Wash.) racked up a 100 per cent score on roll calls taken through June 15. One Senator, Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D N.C.), who replaced the late Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D), scored 100 per cent, too. But Ervin's score is not comparable with other Members' since it was based only on the two roll-call votes taken between June 11, when he took office, and June 23, cut off date for the Senate tabulation.

Rep. Alvin F. Weichel (R Ohio), who has been ill most of the current session, did not vote on any roll-calls between Jan. 6 and June 15.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.), president pro tempore of the Senate, has voted against the majority of his party on only one record vote, but he has failed to vote on 37 rollcalls. Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), who also has been ill, missed more roll-call ballots than any other Senator. He failed to vote on 41 of the 73.

Party leaders' scores: Senate -- Republican Floor Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), 89; GOP Whip Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), 78; Democratic Floor Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), 79; Democratic Whip Earle C. Clements (Ky.), 79.

House--Republican Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), 88; GOP Whip Leslie C. Arends (Ill.), 88; Democratic Floor Leader Sam Rayburn (Tex.), 88; Democratic Whip John W. McCormack (Mass.), 82.

Fact Sheet

PARTY VOTING STATISTICS

	SENATE		
	GOP	Dems.	Both Parties
1953	70%	62%	66%
1954	77	62	69
	HOUSE		
	GOP	Dems.	Both Parties
1953	77	66	72
1954	77	69	73
	SENATE-HOUSE (COMBINED)		
	GOP	Dems.	Both Parties
1953	76	65	70
1954	77	67	72

REGIONAL SCORES

	GOP	Dems.	Both
<u>Both Houses</u>			
New England	76%	69%	74%
Middle Atlantic	75	67	72
South	76	64	64
Central	77	74	76
West	82	65	75
<u>Senate Only</u>			
New England	76	63	73
Middle Atlantic	78	59	71
South	--	62	62
Central	74	67	72
West	81	58	70
<u>House Only</u>			
New England	75	73	74
Middle Atlantic	75	68	72
South	76	64	65
Central	78	77	78
West	82	74	79

Members' Percentages

HOUSE "HIGHS"

Republicans	%	Democrats	%
Hess (Ohio)	97	Magnuson (Wash)	100
Hillelson (Mo.)	97	Karsten (Mo.)	97
Andresen (Minn.)	94	Price (Ill.)	97
Betts (Ohio)	94	Sullivan (Mo.)	97
Bolton, F.P. (Ohio)	94	Carnahan (Mo.)	94
Bolton, O.P. (Ohio)	94	O'Hara (Ill.)	94
Cole (Mo.)	94	Priest (Tenn.)	94
Coon (Ore.)	94		
Derounian (N.Y.)	94		
Ellsworth (Ore.)	94		
Ford (Mich.)	94		
George (Kan.)	94		
Hosmer (Calif.)	94		
Le Compte (Iowa)	94		
Lovre (S.D.)	94		
McVey (Ohio)	94		
Oakman (Mich.)	94		
Ostertag (N.Y.)	94		
Ray (N.Y.)	94		
Scrivner (Kan.)	94		
Young (Nev.)	94		

HOUSE "LOWS"			
Republicans	%	Democrats	%
Weichel (Ohio)	0	Dingell (Mich.)	9
Clardy (Mich.)	33	Buckley (N.Y.)	18
Krueger (N.D.)	39	Sutton (Tenn.)	21
Kearney (N.Y.)	42	Wilson (Tex.)	21
Taylor (N.Y.)	45	Chatham (N.C.)	27
Bramblett (Calif.)	52	Richards (S.C.)	27
Fino (N.Y.)	52	Chelf (Ky.)	30
Martin (Iowa)	52	Battle (Ala.)	33
		Carlyle (N.C.)	33
		Roberts (Ala.)	33

HOUSE DISPERSION		
Percentages in the House fell into these ranges:		
%	Republicans	Democrats
100	0	1
90-99	35	11
80-89	73	47
70-79	66	60
60-69	25	46
50-59	14	27
40-49	2	10
30-39	2	7
20-29	0	4
10-19	0	1
0-9	1	1
TOTAL	218	215

SENATE "HIGHS"			
Republicans	%	Democrats	%
Smith (Maine)	96	Ervin (N.C.)	100
Barrett (Wyo.)	96	Clements (Ky.)	79
Hickenlooper (Iowa)	93	Johnson (Tex.)	79
Watkins (Utah)	92	Jackson (Wash.)	75
Bennett (Utah)	90	Holland (Fla.)	74
Millikin (Colo.)	90		
Payne (Maine)	90		
Potter (Mich.)	90		

SENATE "LOWS"			
Langer (N.D.)	42	McCarran (Nev.)	25
Bridges (N.H.)	48	Lennon (N.C.)	34
Wiley (Wis.)	49	Byrd (Va.)	42
Flanders (Vt.)	53	Chavez (N. Mex.)	47
Capehart (Ind.)	55	George (Ga.)	49
Cooper (Ky.)	55	Kilgore (W. Va.)	49
		Kefauver (Tenn.)	51
		Kerr (Okla.)	53

SENATE DISPERSION		
Senators were distributed along the percentage scale as follows:		
%	Republicans	Democrats
100	0	1
90-99	8	0
80-89	14	0
70-79	15	10
60-69	4	23
50-59	3	8
40-49	3	4
30-39	0	1
20-29	0	1
*TOTAL	47	48

*--Includes votes of Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) who died July 19.

STATE BREAKDOWN

KEY

Col. 1--GOP's percentage for both Senate and House.
Col. 2--Democrats' percentage for both Senate and House.
Col. 3--GOP's percentage for Senate.
Col. 4--Democrats' percentage for Senate.
Col. 5--GOP percentage for House.
Col. 6--Democrats' percentage for House.

State	CONGRESS		SENATE		HOUSE	
	GOP	Dem.	GOP	Dem.	GOP	Dem.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ala.	--%	64%	--%	63%	--%	65%
Ariz.	70	58	63	63	85	45
Ark.	--	69	--	68	--	71
Calif.	79	69	77	--	80	69
Colo.	90	72	90	66	89	79
Conn.	74	70	82	--	67	70
Del.	79	60	75	60	88	--
Fla.	--	74	--	71	--	76
Ga.	--	65	--	57	--	69
Idaho	77	88	75	--	85	88
Ill.	76	78	81	63	75	81
Ind.	76	79	68	--	79	79
Iowa	81	67	93	67	78	--
Kan.	85	82	85	--	85	82
Ky.	68	73	55	79	83	71
La.	--	66	--	66	--	66
Maine	85	--	93	--	74	--
Md.	79	75	77	--	81	75
Mass.	80	65	78	55	81	69
Mich.	77	67	88	--	74	67
Minn.	79	75	74	62	81	83
Miss.	--	65	--	61	--	69
Mo.	80	79	--	72	80	84
Mont.	82	69	--	64	82	88
Neb.	80	--	77	--	82	--
Nev.	77	25	70	25	94	--
N. H.	67	--	63	--	74	--
N. J.	79	80	79	--	79	80
N. M.	--	63	--	55	--	80
N. Y.	75	61	81	63	74	61
N. C.	82	51	--	36	82	54
N. D.	56	--	57	--	55	--
Ohio	79	73	74	70	80	75
Okla.	82	65	--	59	82	71
Ore.	87	--	85	--	88	--
Pa.	72	69	77	--	71	69
R. I.	--	73	--	67	--	85
S. C.	--	56	--	61	--	52
S. D.	84	--	84	--	86	--
Tenn.	67	64	--	58	67	68
Texas	--	66	--	75	--	64
Utah	84	--	91	--	70	--
Vt.	69	--	66	--	79	--
Va.	80	56	--	53	80	59
Wash.	82	74	--	68	82	100
W. Va.	82	64	--	55	82	71
Wisc.	69	79	55	--	77	79
Wyo.	94	55	96	55	91	--

PARTY VOTING—HOUSE

Col. 1 -- Number of times Member voted with the majority of his party on the 33 roll calls in the House from Jan. 6 through June 15.

Col. 2 -- Number of times Member voted against the majority of his party on the 33 roll calls in the House through June 15.

Col. 3 -- Number of times Member failed to vote on the 33 roll calls in the House through June 15.

Col. 4 -- 1954 party-voting percentage on 73 roll calls in the House through June 15.

Col. 5 -- 1953 party-voting percentage on 71 roll calls in the House during the first session of the 83rd Congress.

	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA																	
3 Andrews (D)	25	5	3	76	70	9 Landrum (D)	25	6	2	76	69	MAINE					
9 Battle (D)	11	3	19	33	77	7 Lanham (D)	25	3	5	76	84	1 Hale (R)	23	5	5	70	66
1 Boykin (D)	18	2	13	55	58	1 Preston (D)	19	6	8	58	77	3 McIntire (R)	25	2	6	76	65
7 Elliott (D)	25	2	6	76	76	6 Vinson (D)	24	4	5	73	70	2 Nelson (R)	25	5	3	76	65
2 Grant (D)	21	7	5	64	72	8 Wheeler (D)	22	9	2	67	65	MARYLAND					
8 Jones (D)	27	3	3	82	87	2 Budge (R)	28	4	1	85	80	2 Devereux (R)	28	5	0	85	94
5 Rains (D)	26	1	6	79	89	1 Pfost (D)	29	3	1	88	82	4 Fallon (D)	21	4	6	64	62
4 Roberts (D)	11	0	22	33	83	ILLINOIS						7 Friedel (D)	27	4	2	82	70
6 Selden (D)	29	4	0	88	80	16 Allen (R)	24	3	6	73	96	3 Garmatz (D)	26	4	3	79	63
ARIZONA						17 Arends (R)	22	2	2	88	86	6 Hyde (R)	26	5	2	79	83
2 Patten (R)	15	6	12	45	61	25 Bishop (R)	24	6	3	73	75	1 Miller (R)	26	2	5	79	86
1 Rhodes (R)	28	1	4	85	86	19 Chigherfield (R)	25	1	7	76	75	5 Small (R)	27	6	0	82	83
ARKANSAS						21 Mack (D)	29	1	3	88	48	MASSACHUSETTS					
1 Gathings (D)	22	10	1	67	69	15 Mason (R)	21	6	6	64	41	6 Bates (R)	29	4	0	88	83
4 Harris (D)	21	8	4	64	72	24 Price (D)	32	1	0	97	72	2 Boland (D)	25	3	5	76	70
5 Hays (D)	22	3	8	67	79	14 Reed (R)	18	3	12	55	46	10 Curtis (R)	26	6	1	79	86
2 Mills (D)	25	6	2	76	73	20 Simpson (R)	29	3	1	88	79	4 Donohue (D)	17	3	13	52	56
6 Norrell (D)	21	12	0	64	61	22 Springer (R)	28	4	1	85	79	8 Goodwin (R)	29	4	0	88	89
3 Trimble (D)	29	4	0	88	85	18 Velde (R)	19	1	13	58	69	1 Heselton (R)	27	5	1	82	69
CALIFORNIA						23 Vursell (R)	25	3	5	76	76	7 Lane (D)	25	5	3	76	73
7 Allen (R)	28	2	3	85	92	Chicago—Cook County						14 Martin (R)	27	3	3	82	68
13 Bramblett (R)	17	7	9	52	97	3 Busbey (R)	21	2	4	82	75	12 McCormack (D)	27	3	3	82	68
6 Condon (D)	25	1	7	76	78	13 Church (R)	28	4	1	85	76	9 Nicholson (R)	25	8	0	76	83
2 Engle (D)	21	0	12	64	65	1 Dawson (D)	19	1	13	58	44	11 O'Neill (D)	26	3	4	79	66
10 Gubser (R)	26	1	6	79	90	8 Gordon (D)	29	2	2	88	58	3 Philbin (D)	17	5	11	52	45
14 Hagen (D)	29	3	1	88	76	10 Hoffman (R)	23	2	8	70	69	5 Rogers (R)	23	6	4	70	82
12 Hunter (R)	26	1	4	85	79	12 Jonas (R)	25	3	5	76	76	13 Wigglesworth (R)	28	4	1	85	54
11 Johnson (R)	25	2	8	76	82	5 Kluczynski (D)	24	2	7	73	63	MICHIGAN					
4 Mailliard (R)	26	4	3	79	89	4 McVey (R)	31	2	0	94	46	12 Bennett (R)	28	6	2	70	70
8 Miller (D)	19	2	12	58	71	6 O'Brien (D)	36	2	5	79	72	8 Bentley (R)	19	1	13	58	85
3 Moss (D)	30	2	1	91	80	2 O'Hara (D)	31	1	1	94	72	10 Cederberg (R)	26	1	6	79	85
29 Phillips (R)	24	1	8	73	70	11 Sheehan (R)	20	5	8	61	65	6 Clardy (R)	11	3	19	33	65
1 Scudder (R)	27	2	4	82	92	9 Yates (D)	28	2	3	85	56	18 Dondoro (R)	30	2	1	91	68
5 Shelley (D)	28	1	4	85	85	7 Fowler (D)	24	1	8	73	55	5 Ford (R)	31	0	2	94	87
27 Sheppard (D)	17	1	15	52	69	INDIANA						4 Hoffman (R)	19	9	5	58	56
28 Utt (R)	26	3	4	79	85	4 Adair (R)	27	6	0	82	73	11 Knox (R)	27	2	4	82	79
30 Wilson (R)	23	3	7	70	86	5 Beamer (R)	27	6	0	82	86	2 Meader (R)	27	4	2	82	83
9 Younger (R)	28	2	3	85	86	7 Bray (R)	25	8	0	76	68	3 Shafer (R)	26	6	1	79	46
Los Angeles County						11 Brownson (R)	22	7	4	67	85	9 Thompson (R)	22	4	7	67	75
23 Doyle (D)	20	1	12	61	76	3 Crumpacker (R)	28	5	0	85	85	7 Wolcott (R)	24	4	5	73	70
21 Hiestand (R)	28	0	5	85	86	2 Halleck (R)	29	4	0	86	94	Detroit—Wayne County					
25 Hillings (R)	20	1	4	85	86	6 Harden (R)	29	4	0	86	92	15 Dingell (D)	3	0	30	9	30
20 Hinnshaw (R)	27	3	3	82	75	10 Harvey (R)	27	1	5	82	85	16 Lesinski (D)	27	2	4	82	75
19 Hollifield (D)	22	1	10	67	67	1 Madden (D)	26	2	5	79	72	1 Machrowicz (D)	24	3	6	73	68
22 Holt (R)	27	0	6	82	94	8 Merrill (D)	29	2	2	88	89	17 Oakman (R)	31	2	0	94	77
18 Hosmer (R)	31	1	1	94	90	9 Wilson (R)	19	5	9	58	68	13 O'Brien (D)	28	2	3	85	82
16 Jackson (R)	23	2	8	70	77	IOWA						14 Rabaut (D)	29	3	1	88	58
17 King (D)	22	0	11	67	77	5 Cunningham (R)	30	3	0	91	77	MINNESOTA					
15 McDonough (R)	29	3	1	88	94	6 Dolliver (R)	26	2	5	79	31	7 Andersen (R)	30	3	0	91	70
24 Lipecomb (R)	30	0	3	91	---	3 Gross (R)	23	10	0	70	49	1 Andrenen (R)	31	1	1	94	80
26 Vorty (D)	17	0	16	52	75	8 Hoeven (R)	28	2	3	85	76	8 Biatnik (D)	28	1	4	85	89
COLORADO						7 Jensen (R)	22	1	10	67	79	9 Hagen (R)	27	5	1	82	59
4 Aspinall (D)	25	8	0	74	79	4 LeCompte (R)	31	2	0	94	93	5 Judd (R)	20	3	19	61	75
3 Chenoweth (R)	30	3	0	91	83	1 Martin (R)	17	2	14	52	58	6 Marshall (D)	27	6	0	82	66
2 Hill (R)	29	2	2	88	82	2 Talie (R)	29	3	1	88	85	4 McCarthy (D)	30	2	1	91	85
1 Rogers (D)	27	5	1	82	72	KANSAS						2 O'Hara (R)	26	5	2	79	45
3 Cretella (R)	21	8	4	64	82	3 George (R)	31	2	0	94	89	3 Wier (D)	24	5	4	73	63
1 Dodd (D)	23	1	9	70	62	5 Hope (R)	27	2	4	82	73	MISSISSIPPI					
4 Morano (R)	24	7	2	73	76	1 Miller (D)	27	4	2	82	68	1 Abernethy (D)	22	8	3	67	73
5 Patterson (R)	18	7	8	55	82	4 Rees (R)	30	3	0	91	82	6 Colmer (D)	18	10	5	55	59
AL Sadlak (R)	26	6	1	79	83	2 Scrivner (R)	31	1	1	94	82	3 Smith (D)	24	5	4	73	77
2 Seely Brown (R)	21	6	6	64	80	6 Smith (R)	22	9	2	67	61	2 Whitten (D)	26	5	2	79	69
DELAWARE						KENTUCKY						4 Williams (D)	23	7	3	70	55
AL Warburton (R)	29	1	3	88	92	4 Chelf (D)	10	0	23	30	70	5 Winstead (D)	23	9	1	70	89
2 Bennett (D)	29	4	0	88	75	8 Golden (R)	28	4	1	85	72	MISSOURI					
1 Campbell (D)	29	1	3	88	65	1 Gregory (D)	22	6	5	67	73	5 Bolling (D)	28	2	3	85	68
7 Haley (D)	24	5	4	73	69	7 Perkins (D)	24	7	2	73	70	9 Cannon (D)	26	5	2	79	69
5 Herlong (D)	21	4	8	64	68	3 Robison (R)	27	4	2	82	79	6 Carahan (D)	31	1	1	94	73
4 Lantaff (D)	24	6	3	73	72	5 Spence (D)	27	1	5	62	73	6 Cole (R)	21	2	0	94	75
8 Matthews (D)	28	5	0	85	79	6 Watts (D)	28	5	0	85	65	2 Curtis (R)	23	6	4	70	82
6 Rogers (D)	23	7	3	70	71	7 Watcher (D)	30	3	0	91	---	4 Hillelson (R)	32	1	0	97	82
3 Sikes (D)	23	8	2	70	68	LOUISIANA						10 Jones (D)	21	6	6	64	75
GEORGIA						2 Boggs (D)	28	3	2	85	77	1 Karsten (D)	32	1	0	97	73
10 Brown (D)	27	6	0	82	83	4 Brooks (D)	17	9	7	52	56	11 Moulder (D)	23	4	6	70	82
4 Camp (D)	12	1	15	52	72	1 Hebert (D)	22	5	6	67	32	7 Short (R)	20	6	7	61	73
3 Pletcher (D)	21	6	6	64	72	8 Long (D)	28	5	0	85	69	2 Sullivan (D)	32	1	0	97	76
5 Davis (D)	24	8	1	73	70	6 Morrison (D)	14	4	15	42	52	MONTANA					
3 Forester (D)	23	7	3	70	73	5 Passman (D)	26	7	0	79	61	2 D'Ewart (R)	27	2	4	82	82
						7 Thompson (D)	20	9	4	61	63	1 Metcalf (R)	29	4	0	88	76
						3 Willis (D)	20	7	6	61	62	NEBRASKA					
												1 Curtis (R)	23	3	7	70	77

	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
3 Harrison (R)	30	2	1	91	77	11 Jones (D)	20	12	1	61	59	1 Rivers (D)	17	5	11	52	46
2 Hruska (R)	26	0	7	79	86	12 Shuford (D)	16	12	5	48	63	SOUTH DAKOTA					
4 Miller (R)	29	2	2	88	82	NORTH DAKOTA						2 Berry (R)	26	0	7	79	75
NEVADA						AL Burdick (R)	23	5	5	70	52	1 Lovre (R)	31	0	2	94	85
AL Young (R)	31	2	0	94	97	AL Krueger (R)	13	0	20	39	83	TENNESSEE					
NEW HAMPSHIRE						OHIO						2 Baker (R)	24	6	3	73	77
2 Cotton (R)	22	5	7	67	86	14 Ayres (R)	23	2	8	70	83	8 Cooper (D)	29	4	0	88	87
1 Merrow (R)	27	3	3	82	70	23 Bender (R)	19	1	13	58	90	9 Davis (D)	12	1	20	36	65
NEW JERSEY						8 Betts (R)	31	2	0	94	87	4 Evans (D)	27	2	4	82	85
11 Addonizio (D)	28	1	4	85	69	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	31	1	1	94	75	3 Frazier (D)	28	2	3	85	76
3 Auchincloss (R)	27	5	1	82	90	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	31	2	0	94	86	7 Murray (D)	24	6	3	73	77
8 Canfield (R)	24	7	2	73	68	16 Bow (R)	27	3	3	82	80	5 Priest (D)	31	2	0	94	90
6 Williams (D)	29	1	3	88	--	7 Brown (R)	30	3	0	91	83	1 Reece (R)	20	2	11	61	70
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	29	3	1	88	85	5 Clevenger (R)	26	2	5	79	77	6 Sutton (D)	7	1	25	21	56
2 Hand (R)	25	6	2	76	65	21 Crosser (D)	21	5	7	64	76	TEXAS					
14 Hart (D)	23	2	8	70	46	20 Feighan (D)	26	4	3	79	70	15 Bentzen (D)	17	5	11	52	64
4 Howell (D)	28	1	4	85	69	18 Hays (D)	24	5	4	73	49	2 Brooks (D)	26	6	1	79	87
12 Kean (R)	24	7	2	73	85	2 Hess (R)	32	1	0	97	79	17 Burleson (D)	21	12	0	64	63
9 Osmers (R)	28	3	2	85	79	10 Jenkins (R)	30	0	3	91	70	AL Dies (D)	22	11	0	67	35
10 Rodino (D)	29	1	3	88	63	19 Kirwan (D)	26	3	4	79	70	7 Dowdy (D)	20	12	1	61	63
13 Stelmanski (D)	22	3	8	67	63	4 McCulloch (R)	30	2	1	91	69	21 Fisher (D)	22	11	0	67	51
7 Widnall (R)	28	3	2	85	83	17 McGregor (R)	28	2	3	85	82	3 Gentry (D)	20	13	0	61	61
1 Wolverton (R)	24	8	1	73	82	6 Polk (D)	29	1	3	88	75	13 Hard (D)	22	9	2	67	70
NEW MEXICO						9 Reams (R)	--	--	--	--	--	20 Kilday (D)	26	7	0	79	42
AL Dempsey (D)	26	6	1	79	58	3 Schenck (R)	30	3	0	91	61	12 Lucas (D)	19	7	7	58	54
AL Fernandez (D)	27	6	0	82	60	1 Scherer (R)	23	1	9	70	66	14 Lyle (D)	13	4	16	39	55
NEW YORK						15 Secret (D)	22	6	5	67	48	19 Mahon (D)	25	7	1	76	77
3 Becker (R)	27	3	3	82	75	12 Vorys (R)	30	3	0	91	87	1 Patman (D)	26	5	2	79	79
37 Cole (R)	21	2	10	64	77	13 Weichel (R)	0	0	33	0	90	11 Poage (D)	21	8	4	64	72
2 Derounian (R)	31	2	0	94	87	OKLAHOMA						4 Rayburn (D)	29	2	2	88	74
26 Gamble (R)	24	1	8	73	66	3 Albert (D)	20	6	7	61	77	16 Regan (D)	14	10	9	42	41
27 Gwinn (R)	26	2	5	79	66	1 Belcher (R)	27	3	3	82	82	18 Rogers (D)	19	9	5	58	66
32 Kearney (R)	14	4	15	42	54	2 Edmondson (D)	26	5	2	79	85	6 Teague (D)	19	9	5	58	65
38 Keating (R)	26	5	2	79	83	5 Jarman (D)	20	8	5	61	72	8 Thomas (D)	20	11	2	61	51
33 Kilburn (R)	20	1	3	88	77	4 Steed (D)	23	9	1	70	77	9 Thompson (D)	27	3	3	82	76
40 Miller (R)	27	0	6	82	80	6 Wickersham (D)	28	3	2	85	85	10 Thornberry (D)	27	3	3	82	82
30 O'Brien (D)	27	2	4	82	51	OREGON						5 Wilson (D)	7	7	19	21	62
39 Oestras (R)	31	2	0	94	93	3 Angell (R)	27	6	0	82	72	UTAH					
42 Pillion (R)	22	4	7	67	66	2 Coon (R)	31	2	0	94	82	2 Dawson (D)	25	6	2	76	89
41 Radwan (R)	24	5	4	73	82	4 Ellsworth (R)	31	2	0	94	70	1 Stringfellow (R)	21	3	9	64	87
43 Reed (R)	27	5	1	82	72	1 Norblad (R)	27	3	3	82	72	VERMONT					
35 Riehlman (R)	29	1	3	88	86	PENNSYLVANIA						AL Prouty (R)	26	4	3	79	72
28 St. George (R)	28	4	1	85	90	11 Bontz (R)	25	6	2	76	93	VIRGINIA					
36 Taber (R)	22	7	4	67	94	30 Buchanan (D)	28	3	2	89	75	4 Abbott (D)	21	11	1	64	58
31 Taylor (R)	15	3	15	45	48	17 Bush (R)	25	5	3	76	54	10 Brodyhill (R)	28	2	3	85	87
1 Wainwright (R)	18	4	11	55	82	10 Carrigg (R)	21	7	5	64	83	3 Gary (D)	24	9	0	73	75
29 Wharton (R)	28	2	3	65	77	29 Corbett (R)	23	6	4	70	77	2 Hardy (D)	23	10	0	70	68
34 Williams (R)	28	3	2	85	86	9 Dague (R)	28	4	1	85	87	7 Harrison (D)	19	11	3	58	63
New York City						28 Eberharter (D)	30	3	0	91	73	6 Poff (R)	28	5	0	85	86
5 Bosch (R)	27	5	1	82	86	12 Fenton (R)	27	5	1	82	82	1 Robeson (D)	18	13	2	59	63
24 Buckley (D)	6	2	25	18	17	27 Fulton (R)	21	8	4	64	70	8 Smith (D)	12	13	8	36	61
11 Celler (D)	20	2	11	61	62	23 Gavin (R)	23	4	4	76	85	5 Tuck (D)	19	11	3	58	48
17 Couderc (R)	20	3	10	61	49	25 Graham (R)	19	2	12	58	92	9 Wampler (R)	23	8	2	70	80
7 Delaney (D)	26	4	3	79	55	7 James (R)	19	1	13	58	77	WASHINGTON					
23 Dollinger (D)	20	3	10	61	66	24 Kearns (R)	25	4	4	76	82	4 Holmes (R)	28	5	0	85	82
18 Donovan (D)	24	4	5	73	54	21 Kelley (D)	16	6	11	48	62	5 Horan (R)	28	1	4	85	77
12 Dorn (R)	26	7	0	79	85	8 King (R)	26	2	5	79	69	3 Mack (R)	29	2	2	88	82
22 Fine (D)	19	2	12	58	59	13 McConnell (R)	26	3	4	79	83	AL Magnuson (D)	33	0	0	100	73
25 Fino (R)	17	7	9	52	61	26 Morgan (D)	19	5	9	58	44	1 Pelly (R)	24	5	4	73	79
8 Heiler (D)	16	3	14	48	42	16 Mumma (R)	25	4	4	76	92	6 Toilefson (R)	24	4	5	73	75
6 Holtzman (D)	28	2	3	85	70	14 Rhodes (D)	30	1	2	91	82	2 Westland (R)	30	0	3	91	73
21 Javits (R)	20	12	1	61	54	22 Saylor (R)	20	9	4	61	83	WEST VIRGINIA					
10 Kelly (D)	21	3	9	64	59	18 Simpson (R)	19	3	11	58	89	3 Bailey (D)	25	4	4	76	62
9 Keogh (D)	17	6	10	52	56	19 Stauffer (R)	25	6	2	76	89	6 Byrd (D)	25	4	4	76	75
19 Klein (D)	15	3	15	45	58	20 Van Zandt (R)	25	8	0	76	86	3 Kee (D)	26	5	8	61	69
4 Latham (R)	22	5	6	67	75	15 Walter (D)	22	1	10	67	65	1 Molohan (D)	23	5	2	70	82
13 Muller (D)	24	4	5	73	69	Philadelphia						4 Neal (R)	27	4	2	82	85
16 Powell (D)	17	6	10	52	32	1 Barrett (D)	20	5	8	61	54	2 Staggers (D)	24	5	4	73	65
15 Ray (R)	31	2	0	94	93	3 Byrne (D)	27	5	1	82	68	WISCONSIN					
14 Rooney (D)	24	5	4	73	66	4 Chudoff (D)	19	3	11	58	59	8 Byrnes (R)	27	3	3	82	86
20 Roosevelt (D)	19	3	11	58	58	2 Granahan (D)	23	5	5	70	63	2 Davis (R)	28	3	2	85	82
NORTH CAROLINA						5 Green (D)	16	5	12	48	51	9 Johnson (D)	26	7	0	79	24
9 Alexander (D)	19	10	4	58	65	6 Scott (R)	20	5	8	61	73	5 Kersten (R)	22	1	10	67	77
3 Barden (D)	15	9	9	45	48	RHODE ISLAND						7 Laird (R)	26	3	4	79	85
1 Bonner (D)	17	9	7	52	58	2 Fogarty (D)	28	4	1	85	25	10 O'Konski (R)	20	6	7	61	34
7 Carlyle (D)	11	6	16	33	59	1 Forand (D)	28	2	3	85	73	1 Smith (R)	27	4	2	82	69
5 Chatham (D)	9	8	16	27	34	SOUTH CAROLINA						6 Van Pelt (R)	28	3	2	82	79
4 Cooley (D)	24	4	5	73	59	4 Ashmore (D)	14	5	14	42	73	3 Whitrow (R)	24	6	3	73	94
6 Deane (D)	21	1	11	64	83	3 Dorn (D)	22	5	6	67	63	4 Zahlocki (R)	26	4	3	79	76
6 Durham (D)	21	3	9	64	58	6 McMillan (R)	21	8	4	64	65	WYOMING					
2 Fountain (D)	22	5	6	67	76	5 Richards (D)	9	1	23	27	62	AL Harrison (R)	30	0	3	91	73
10 Jonas (R)	27	5	1	82	85	2 Riley (D)	20	3	10	61	77						

PARTY VOTING—SENATE

Col. 1 -- Number of times Member voted with the majority of his party on the 73 roll calls in the Senate from Jan. 6 through June 23.

Col. 2 -- Number of times Member voted against the majority of his party on the 73 roll calls in the Senate through June 23.

Col. 3 -- Number of times Member failed to vote on the 73 roll calls in the Senate through June 23.

Col. 4 -- 1954 party-voting percentage on 73 roll calls in the Senate through June 23.

Col. 5 -- 1953 party-voting percentage on 89 roll calls in the Senate during the first session of the 83rd Congress.

	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA						MAINE						OHIO					
Hill (D)	52	17	4		71 73	Payne (R)	66	5	2		90 87	Bricker (R)	54	5	14		74 69
Sparkman (D)	40	8	25		55 82	Smith (R)	70	3	0		96 88	Burke (D)	51	13	9		70 --
ARIZONA						MARYLAND						OKLAHOMA					
Goldwater (R)	46	6	21		63 64	Beall (R)	58	8	7		79 76	Kerr (D)	39	4	30		53 48
Hayden (D)	46	19	8		63 75	Butler (R)	55	9	9		75 81	Monroney (D)	47	15	11		64 76
ARKANSAS						MASSACHUSETTS						OREGON					
Fulbright (D)	49	16	8		67 55	Kennedy (D)	40	16	17		55 48	Cordon (R)	62	7	4		85 74
McClellan (D)	50	14	9		68 67	Saltonstall (R)	57	8	8		78 78	Morse (D)	--	--	--		-- --
CALIFORNIA						MICHIGAN						PENNSYLVANIA					
Knowland (R)	65	3	5		89 87	Ferguson (R)	62	9	2		85 88	Duff (R)	51	7	15		70 60
Kuchel (R)	48	1	24		66 85	Potter (R)	66	3	4		90 79	Martin (R)	61	7	5		84 76
COLORADO						MINNESOTA						RHODE ISLAND					
Johnson (D)	48	23	2		66 71	Humphrey (D)	45	11	17		62 69	Green (D)	49	13	11		67 78
Millikin (R)	66	3	4		90 91	Thye (R)	54	9	10		74 87	Pastore (D)	49	17	7		67 66
CONNECTICUT						MISSISSIPPI						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Bush (R)	56	11	6		77 72	Eastland (D)	41	18	14		56 52	Johnston (D)	46	19	8		63 60
Purtell (R)	63	6	4		86 80	Stennis (D)	48	23	2		66 64	Maybank (D)	43	14	16		59 58
DELAWARE						MISSOURI						SOUTH DAKOTA					
Frear (D)	44	26	3		60 52	Hennings (D)	53	12	8		73 71	Case (R)	63	9	1		86 74
Williams (R)	55	16	2		75 71	Symington (D)	52	10	11		71 80	Mundt (R)	59	9	5		81 76
FLORIDA						MONTANA						TENNESSEE					
Holland (D)	54	19	--		74 72	Mansfield (D)	51	10	12		70 78	Gore (D)	47	14	12		64 79
Smathers (D)	49	16	8		67 65	Murray (D)	43	14	16		59 49	Kefauver (D)	37	10	26		51 69
GEORGIA						NEBRASKA						TEXAS					
George (D)	36	5	32		49 55	Butler (R)	54	6	13		74 42	Daniel (D)	52	18	3		71 46
Russell (D)	47	16	10		64 53	Bowring (R) *	29	2	4		83 --	Johnson (D)	58	12	3		79 79
IDAHOO						NEVADA						UTAH					
Dworshak (R)	64	9	--		88 72	Malone (R)	51	15	7		70 64	Bennett (R)	66	2	5		90 93
Welker (R)	46	15	12		63 55	McCarran (D)	18	14	41		25 27	Watkins (R)	67	2	4		92 87
ILLINOIS						NEW HAMPSHIRE						VERMONT					
Dirksen (R)	59	10	4		81 66	Bridges (R)	35	1	37		48 61	Aiken (R)	58	13	2		79 73
Douglas (D)	46	21	6		63 69	Upton (R)	57	5	11		78 --	Flanders (R)	39	9	25		53 55
INDIANA						NEW JERSEY						VIRGINIA					
Capehart (R)	40	3	30		55 53	Hendrickson (R)	58	3	12		79 87	Byrd (D)	31	26	16		42 35
Jenner (R)	60	4	9		82 60	Smith (R)	58	6	9		79 79	Robertson (D)	46	19	8		63 58
IOWA						NEW MEXICO						WASHINGTON					
Gillette (D)	49	12	12		67 47	Anderson (D)	46	14	13		63 60	Jackson (D)	55	17	1		75 73
Hickenlooper (R)	68	1	4		93 90	Chavez (D)	34	6	33		47 48	Magnuson (D)	45	16	12		62 62
KANSAS						NEW YORK						WEST VIRGINIA					
Carlson (R)	63	6	4		86 81	Ives (R)	59	12	2		81 52	Kilgore (D)	36	24	13		49 52
Schoeppel (R)	61	8	4		84 67	Lehman (D)	46	19	8		63 60	Neely (D)	45	20	8		62 78
KENTUCKY						NORTH CAROLINA						WISCONSIN					
Clements (D)	58	10	5		79 70	Ervin (D) *	2	0	0		100 --	McCarthy (R)	45	9	19		62 49
Cooper (R)	40	21	12		55 64	Lennon (D)	25	12	36		34 61	Wiley (R)	36	13	24		49 61
LOUISIANA						NORTH DAKOTA						WYOMING					
Ellender (D)	49	16	8		67 53	Langer (R)	31	29	13		42 39	Barrett (R)	70	3	0		96 78
Long (D)	47	21	5		64 48	Young (R)	52	15	6		71 56	Hunt (D)	40	19	14		55 54

*Mrs. Eva Kelly Bowring (R Neb.) - Sworn 4/26/54 - eligible for 35 roll calls only.

*Samuel J. Ervin (D N.C.) - Sworn 6/11/54 - eligible for 2 roll calls only.



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FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID

Foreign economic aid, now in the legislative spotlight, has support from a powerful collection of organizations and the lobby debate over the program largely centers around its details. A check of major organizations produced no groups which have declared they are actively working to defeat the Administration-backed aid proposal, although some feel it should be greatly reduced "in the name of economy."

Members of the pro-foreign-aid coalition say they expect the program to hit some bumps in Congress. These groups (whose positions range from unofficial viewpoints to fighting support of the President's program) include:

"Big business" spokesmen, as well as top labor unions; farm groups which are currently at odds over the issue of price supports; international organizations favoring the United Nations, together with some which look at UN with a skeptical eye; and even leading opponents of reciprocal trade and freer-trade advocates.

Many hedge their foreign aid views with various conditions, and others support foreign aid for more or less special reasons. But a small core of lobbies is actively plugging for a program of foreign aid with few restrictions. Its activities shifted to the Senate wing of the Capitol when the House June 30 passed legislation authorizing the foreign aid program.

\$388 MILLION ECONOMIC AID

The Administration seeks nearly \$3.5 billion for foreign aid. FOA statisticians told CQ that the Technical Cooperation and Development Assistance requests, totaling nearly \$400 million, comprise the bulk of foreign economic aid.

Leading the drive for economic aid are groups representing women, veterans and religious interests. Chief members are: Friends Committee on National Legislation, League of Women Voters, American Veterans Committee, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Cooperative League of the U.S., Americans for Democratic Action, and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Other organizations which support the basic principle of foreign aid (in some instances, however, with qualifications), include:

Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Federation of Labor, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., National Association of Manufacturers, National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers Union, National Council of Churches and National Council of Jewish Women.

Some of these groups are priming for possible tussles over appropriations. Several now actively working for foreign economic aid, through write-in campaigns and direct Congressional contact, are members of an informal conference known as Point Four Information Service. Organized four years ago to support the so-called Point Four plan, this committee provides a clearing-house through which, an official said, "those who see eye to eye on foreign aid have an opportunity for discussing and coordinating legislative strategy."

A few of these groups also belong to the Citizens Committee for the UN International Children's Emergency Fund.

SPECIFIC VIEWPOINTS

Here are some of the arguments advanced in support of foreign economic aid:

"Economic aid and technical assistance (have) contributed immeasurably to building international understanding and cooperation between people." -- Friends Committee on National Legislation.

"Foreign economic aid can be used in countries unable to build out of their own resources the strength needed for joint defense against Communism." -- Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.

"Foreign economic assistance is preferable to tariff cutting as a means of closing the dollar gap." -- O. R. Strackbein, Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Export-Import Policy.

"Foreign aid is a necessary weapon in the total war against poverty and injustice." -- Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Those supporting the basic principles of foreign aid have a wide range of suggestions for changing the program.

Friends Committee on National Legislation and American Veterans Committee believe the current program is inadequate and should be expanded. Other groups, including the American Farm Bureau Federation, hold that economic aid should be replaced as rapidly as possible by the expansion of mutually profitable trade.

The Chamber of Commerce believes that, in view of the high domestic budget, economic aid should be extended "only in such cases and amounts as can be reasonably justified by reciprocal contributions."

NAM's policy statement includes this proviso: "Fundamental to any program involving uses of technical skill and capital of companies and people of the U.S. is the recognition by the (recipient) countries that the underlying principles of present-day private, competitive enterprise are not exploitative."

The American Merchant Marine Institute would provide for such assistance "with the condition that at least 50 per cent of the shipments be made in American ships."

DINOSAUR MONUMENT BATTLE

Should the scenic Dinosaur National Monument on the Utah-Colorado border be preserved for tourists or utilized for reclamation projects?

This issue, which originally stirred several Rocky Mountain states, has grown into a national controversy involving influential lobbies. Hearings currently are being held before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

The controversy has developed out of a proposal to build a number of dams on the Colorado River to provide irrigation and power in the Upper Basin states of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Arizona. Two of the proposed dams would be built at Echo Park and Split Mountain, within Dinosaur National Monument.

Congress is considering two Administration measures authorizing construction of this Colorado River Storage Project. One is S 1555, sponsored by Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) and nine other Upper Basin Senators. Senate Interior began hearings on this measure June 28.

The other bill is HR 4449, introduced by Rep. William A. Dawson (R Utah). Reported favorable by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 9, this measure is now before the House Rules Committee.

FOR AND AGAINST

An argument of groups opposing the project is that it would represent an "invasion" of the Monument and pose a threat to the whole National Parks system. Opponents of the project also contend that other dams could be built outside the Monument to do the job just as well.

Advocates of the project as presently proposed argue that: (1) The river development is indispensable to provide the five Upper Basin states with irrigation and power; (2) the Echo Park and Split Mountain dams should be built in the Monument area where the evaporation rate is extremely low (opponents of the project say the difference in evaporation rates here and at alternate dam-sites is negligible); and (3) Conservation of water is just as important as conservation of tourist and scenic regions.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

Opposition to the Colorado River Project centers in the Emergency Committee on Natural Resources, a group which represents some 30 conservation organizations with approximately four million members throughout the country. Also opposing the project is the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Emergency Committee originally was formed in 1953 to serve as a central clearing house in keeping conservation organizations abreast of legislative developments in their fields. Stimulated by a fight over "grazing bills", the Committee took shape as an "informal and unincorporated" group. Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, president of Wildlife Management Institute, was elected chairman and still holds that post. C. R. Gutermauth of the North American Wildlife Foundation is secretary.

Others who were instrumental in founding the Emergency Committee were Anthony W. Smith of the CIO; Michael Hudoba, Outdoor Writers Association of America; and Howard Zahniser, Wilderness Society (CQ Almanac, 1953, Vol. IX, p. 199; CQ Weekly Report, p. 25.)

Financed by "passing the hat" for contributions, the Committee has no control over the activities or stands of its members. One of its largest member organizations, the National Farmers Union, has taken a position in favor of the Dinosaur dams, but most of its members have gone along in opposition to the project. These include the following:

Public Affairs Institute, Soil Conservation Society of America, National Wildlife Federation, National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, National Parks Association, Izaak Walton League of America, and International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (AFL).

The Emergency Committee has declared it will oppose the entire billion-dollar Colorado River Project so long as it includes provisions for reclamation projects within the Dinosaur Monument. Its officials say they "would not oppose" the Colorado River project if plans for the Dinosaur dams were dropped.

The Emergency Committee's chairman, Dr. Gabrielson claims support of a "strong bipartisan" group in the House. Included in this group are, he says, Reps. John P. Saylor (R Pa.), Harry R. Sheppard (D Cal.), John R. Pillion (R N.Y.), James A. Haley (D Fla.), Walter Rogers (D Tex.), Craig Hosmer (R Calif.), and others.

Officials say the battle lines in the Senate are not yet as clearly drawn. However they feel hopeful of support there.

THE OTHER SIDE

Those favoring the Colorado River Storage Project consist mainly of local organizations from the Upper Basin and Intermountain areas.

Groups which have come out in support of the project include: Farmers Union, Utah Wildlife Federation, Interstate Stream Commission, Intermountain Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Navajo Tribal Council of New Mexico, Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners, Basin Sportsmen Incorporated, Upper Colorado River Commission, Utah Field House of Natural History, and local Water Conservancy Districts.

In addition, local Lions Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, Chambers of Commerce and Women's and Garden Clubs have generally backed the project. Members of Congress from the Upper Basin states also report a large volume of mail from individuals favoring the undertaking. Power companies and utilities throughout the five states affected by the reclamation project also have gone on record as supporting the Colorado River development and the Dinosaur dams.

In Congress support for the two bills centers in the 10 Senators and 11 Representatives from the five Upper Basin States. Its supporters say they also expect such House Members as Reps. Gracie Pfoest (D Idaho), Clair Engle (D Calif.) and J. Ernest Wharton (R N.Y.), among others, to back the project.

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Individuals

Registrant. JOEL BARLOW, WALTER SLOWINSKI and WALKER WINTER (attorneys), 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Filed 6/25/54.

Employer. Eastern Corporation, Bangor, Maine.

Legislative Interest. Revision of the corporation liquidation provisions in Section 334, HR 8300.

Compensation. "To be fixed primarily on time spent."

Registrant. A. J. EDGAR, 1601 Carter St., Chattanooga, Tennessee. Filed 6/16/54.

Employer. Ross-Meehan Foundries, 1601 Carter St., Chattanooga, Tenn. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 794.)

Legislative Interest. Continuation of broad production base policy for defense materiel.

Compensation. \$1,000.

Registrant. NEWELL W. ELLISON (attorney), 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Filed 6/24/54.

Employer. Empire Zinc Division, New Jersey Zinc Company, Gilman, Colo.

Legislative Interest. Favors enactment of bills amending the mineral leasing laws for multiple development of public lands.

Compensation. Covered by usual legal fees as counsel for the company.

Previous Registrations. Arabian-American Oil Co. (1946); Ray W. Britton (CQ Almanac Vol. III, 1947, p. 774; Vol. VI, 1950, p. 789); St. Joe Paper Co. and others (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 845); American Institute of Accountants (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 712); Theodore Roosevelt Association; International Business Machines Corp. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, p. 604, 608).

Registrant. BERNARD C. HARTER, (public relations), 5402 Albemarle St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/16/54.

Employer. Dr. A. B. Baker, chairman, the Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders. University Hospital, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Legislative Interest. Appropriation bills for neurological research.

Salary. \$7,500 annually.

Expenses. Infrequent travel expenditures.

Registrant. JAMES FRANCES REILLY (attorney), 1625 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/24/54.

Employer. Potomac Electric Power Company, 929 E St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Legislative Interest. Legislation "which might affect the Company's interest" such as S 3387 and S 1403.

Compensation. No understanding at present as to nature and amount.

Previous Registrations. Potomac Electric Power Co. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, p. 588).

Registrant. FRANK M. ROBBINS, 1601 Carter St., Chattanooga, Tenn. Filed 6/16/54.

Employer. Ross-Meehan Foundries, 1601 Carter St., Chattanooga, Tenn. (See above).

Legislative Interest. Continuation of broad production base policy for defense materiel.

Compensation. \$2,000.

New Look At Lobby Law?

CQ was told July 1 that the Department of Justice plans to continue its prosecution in the Hariss-Moore-Linder case, on the basis of which the Supreme Court upheld the lobby law's registration change June 7. This case goes back to 1949, when Ralph W. Moore, Washington commodity trader, was accused of taking money from Ralph M. Hariss, New York commodity broker, to try to influence legislation and without registering as a lobbyist. Hariss was accused of making contributions without reporting them. Ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont.), who represents Hariss, told CQ that, should his client be found guilty, "we'll carry this to the Supreme Court again and fight it through to the finish." Such a step, attorneys have said, would lead to another Court review of the law and especially of its penalty provisions. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 727-728).

Registrant. W. CROSBY ROPER, JR., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/24/54.

Employer. Empire Zinc Division, New Jersey Zinc Company, Gilman, Colo. (See above.)

Legislative Interest. Favors enactment of bills amending the mineral leasing laws for multiple development of public lands.

Compensation. Covered by usual legal fees as counsel for the Company.

Registrant. H.F. TOROK, 1601 Carter St., Chattanooga, Tenn. Filed 6/16/54.

Employer. Ross-Meehan Foundries, 1601 Carter St., Chattanooga, Tenn. (See above).

Legislative Interest. Continuation of broad production base policy for defense materiel.

Compensation. \$1,000.

Law And Public Relations

Registrant. SULLIVAN, BERNARD, SHEA and KENEY, 804 Ring Building, Washington 6, D. C. Filed 6/25/54.

Employer. Brown Company, Berlin, N.H.

Legislative Interest. Modifications of the Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts.

Compensation. To be determined upon termination of employment for this purpose.

Previous Registrations. Registered without listing an employer (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 697); registered with "an informal group...affected by the proposed revenue revision"; Southern Pacific Co.; Standard Fruit and Steamship Co. (CQ Weekly Reports, pp. 213, 574, 605.)

Organizations

Registrant. HARDBOARD ASSOCIATION, 30 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 6/22/54.

Legislative Interest. Correction of the tariff classification of hardboard and preservation of remedies by which domestic producers are protected from increased imports as a result of "improvident tariff rate concessions."

Expenses. Travelling and living expenses of Executive Secretary, Donald Linville, estimated at \$2,000 for 1954.

PRESSURE POINTS

Taxes. As final Senate action on the Administration's tax bill (HR 8300) drew near, CIO President Walter Reuther June 28 sent a letter to all 96 Senators urging them to support an income tax cut in the bill and, if that failed, to vote against the measure on final passage. Reuther asked the legislators to support a \$200 increase to \$800, in personal exemptions, which would be a \$4 1/2 billion annual tax cut. The measure he said, was "an unjust and unwise bill." (See Floor Action).

Housing. The National Association of Real Estate Boards called on Senate-House conferees June 26 to discard President Eisenhower's public housing proposals. The Association said private enterprise can take care of the nation's low-cost housing needs.

At the same time, the National Housing Conference urged its members to support a four-year public housing program, at the "minimum level" requested by President Eisenhower.

Power. Stating that 58 rural electric systems in the Tennessee Valley area depend entirely on TVA for their power supply, Clyde T. Ellis, executive manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association June 29 called President Eisenhower's directive to the Atomic Energy Commission and TVA to sign private power contracts an "ill-advised move designed by the power companies to destroy TVA as a yardstick." He added: "This deal is an invasion of TVA under the guise of supplying energy for the atomic plants of the government" (CQ Weekly Report, p. 814.)

Education. Only an increased federal aid program, coupled with "the most heroic, prompt, and vigorous measures by every level of government" will prevent a "breakdown" of America's educational services. This was the warning given June 28 by Dr. William C. Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Association, to teachers attending NEA's 92nd annual convention in New York City. A crisis has arisen from a shortage of qualified teachers, a lack of school rooms, and a legislative refusal to provide the necessary remedial action, he said.

NPA Study. Creation of a civilian reserve of executives and other key men who would be readily available for vital government work during future emergencies is urged in a new report by the National Planning Association.

Consisting of NPA recommendations made by a committee established early in 1953 to develop policies for the use of America's manpower, the study proposes a roster of 5,000 names to be worked up by the Office of Defense Mobilization. Members of the proposed reserve would be given two-week training sessions each year. Aim would be to avoid delay in recruiting key personnel in any emergency.

The report is entitled "NEEDED: A Civilian Reserve."

Agriculture. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson's recent farm-control order represents the "harshest controls on U.S. farmers in history" according to National Farmers Union (CQ Weekly Report, p. 797). In the June 25 issue of its weekly newsletter, the Union

Small Business Committee

A bi-partisan group of 44 Senators has gone on record in support of a resolution (S Res 213) to make the Senate Select Small Business Committee a regular standing committee, according to a June 28 Senate speech by Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), one of the original sponsors of the measure which is now pending in the Senate Rules and Administration Committee.

The resolution has support from the National Federation of Independent Business. George J. Burger, vice president of the Federation, told CQ June 30 that he had received letters from 46 Senators and verbal assurance from a 47th indicating approval of the measure.

These include the 14 original sponsors (12 of whom constitute the present Select Committee) as well as Republicans and Democrats from across the nation. (The difference between Burger's figure and that of Sen. Thye is apparently due to a late addition to the Federation's list and the recent death of Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), one of the measure's original sponsors.)

said: "The practical effect of the Secretary's order will be to force farmers to take one-tenth of all U.S. crop land out of production of income-yielding crops next year or sacrifice completely their price support protection."

Immigration. In effect, the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act has erected more racial barriers than ever before, the American Veterans Committee charged in its June "AVC Bulletin." Even though it establishes nominal quotas for countries falling within the area of the Asia-Pacific triangle, such immigration "is greatly limited because persons tracing half of their ancestry back to any of the countries within this triangle must apply under those nations' quotas instead of that of their birth-land," the Bulletin said.

Atomic Power. The National Association of Manufacturers is giving wide distribution to a pamphlet, "Free the Atom," CQ learned June 30. The pamphlet consists of quotations from officials and businessmen on why private atomic development is necessary, what industry's proposals are for amending the Atomic Energy Act, and the stake of taxpayers in business development. It is being mailed to editors, radio stations, and opinion leaders all over the nation, according to NAM.

Children's Aid. Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 30 was host at an informal luncheon to 30 Senators and Representatives who heard a report from a United Nations official on needs of Asiatic children. Wiley termed the needs of these children "crucial" and a challenge to the free world. Brian Jones, chief of field operations of the UN International Children's Fund, said that exclusive of the Chinese mainland there are 280 million children under the age of 15 in the Asiatic area, large numbers of whom suffer from tuberculosis and other diseases.



(June 25 - July 1)

around the capitol

SECRET NOMINATION

President Eisenhower June 25 nominated Rep. Robert T. Secrest (D Ohio) for a seven-year term on the Federal Trade Commission. Secrest would replace Albert A. Carretta, a Virginia Democrat. Both major parties must, by law, be represented on the commission.

Ohio Republicans claim that once Secrest joins the FTC they will be able to win his House seat, which he has held from 1933 to 1943 and 1949 to date. An aide to Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) told CQ that Bricker helped secure the Secrest nomination.

Rep. Secrest's voting record shows that he supported President Eisenhower less often than most House Democrats during 1953, but backed the President more frequently than the average this year. His party support score was somewhat below that for most other Democratic Representatives in the 83rd Congress.

Here is Congressional Quarterly's exclusive score-card showing what per cent of the time Secrest and the "average" House Democrat voted on "Eisenhower roll calls" testing the President's program and leadership; and what per cent of the time they voted with the majority of Democrats in House roll calls:

	<u>Secrest</u>	<u>"Average"</u> <u>House</u> <u>Democrat</u>
Active Eisenhower Support 1953	32	49
Active Eisenhower Support 1954*	55	39
Party Voting 1953	48	66
Party Voting 1954**	67	69

*Through May 18, 1954

**Through June 15, 1954

(For definitions, details of how percentages are calculated, and comparisons with other Members, see CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 77-82 and 92-98; also CQ Weekly Report, 1954, pp. 657-66 and 819-24).

WARM-UP FARM DEBATE

Supporters and opponents of the Administration's farm program sought public support in a series of broadcasts as House debate began on an omnibus farm bill, HR 9680 (see page 842). The main point at issue on the air waves: Flexible supports (advocated by the Administration) vs. rigid supports (provided for basic commodities in HR 9680 as reported by the House Agriculture Committee).

Vice President Nixon and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson broadcast June 28. Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) and Ranking Democrat Herold D. Cooley (D N.C.) of the House Agriculture Committee requested and were granted equal time to reply in defense of HR 9680 June 30.

Benson appeared on a television interview program June 29 and Hope countered June 30. Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse was on television June 27, Mr. Nixon plugged the Administration program in a Wisconsin speech June 26, and Benson presented his arguments in a June 28 news conference. Others including the President June 30, joined in with statements and speeches.

Background.

The basic argument advanced for flexible supports: High rigid supports, useful to encourage wartime emergency production, now serve to build up costly surpluses, while flexible supports would help adjust production to demand and thus insure long-range prosperity in the market place without excessive controls.

For rigid supports: As a key segment of the economy, agriculture needs protection against disastrous loss of income; the cost of price supports and surpluses, especially when compared to subsidies to others, has been exaggerated; flexible supports help farmers mainly when they need no help, and are not very effective in adjusting production.

Not far in the background: Warnings that consumers resent high supports and big surpluses, and may punish city Congressmen -- keys to the balance of votes -- at the polls. Rigid-supports advocates reply: Attempts to use rigid supports as a campaign issue against city Congressmen would boomerang and hurt Republicans in farm areas.

AIKEN ON FARM PROMISES

Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee June 29 accused the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association of perpetrating "false propaganda" and "libel on the President's words" in using a "doctored" recording of Mr. Eisenhower's farm campaign speech at Kasson, Minn., Sept. 6, 1952. (Congressional Record, June 29, pp. 8762-64.)

Aiken told the Senate the recording was edited to give the impression that Mr. Eisenhower had advocated extension of price supports at 90 per cent of parity, with an eventual increase to 100 per cent. Actually, Aiken said, Mr. Eisenhower had spoken at Kasson for continuation of 90 per cent supports only through 1954, as the omitted portions of his speech would have shown. In its 1952 campaign literature, Aiken said, the National Farmers Union -- which he said is closely connected to the Grain Terminal Association -- emphasized that Mr. Eisenhower was not campaigning for 90 per cent supports beyond 1954.

Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) brought up a speech at Brookings, S.D., in which Mr. Eisenhower reportedly

advocated long-range high supports. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 138.)

Roy F. Hendrickson, executive secretary of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives, of which GTA is a leading member, told CQ June 30 that he thought Aiken "went off half-cocked" and the accusations were a "tempest in a teapot." While the transcription was an "excerpt" of the Kasson speech, Hendrickson, said, "there certainly was no doctoring." He said he was checking with GTA headquarters for details.

KNOWLAND ON UN

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) July 1 threatened to resign as Senate majority leader if the Chinese Communists are admitted to the United Nations. He said if the Chinese Communists are admitted to the UN he will devote his "full efforts. . . to terminate United States membership in that organization. . ."

The California Republican told the Senate that there is likely to be a Communist victory of "no mean" proportions in Indo-China and as a result of that he expects a concerted effort later this year to bring Red China into the UN through action by the General Assembly. He added: "My conscience would not permit me to remain silent or inactive if this last grand appeasement takes place."

OPPENHEIMER RULING

The Atomic Energy Commission ruled, 4-1, June 29 that physicist Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was unfit to handle atomic secrets because of "defects of character . . . and dangerous associations." The Commission's special personnel security clearance board June 1 had recommended, 2-1, that the pioneer in atomic development not be granted clearance, but did not question his loyalty. President Eisenhower, at his press conference June 30, said he would consider reviewing an appeal if Oppenheimer chose to submit one. Oppenheimer said July 1 that he didn't "dismiss" the possibility of appealing to the President.

POSTAL PAY

Rep. Harold C. Hagen (R Minn.) June 30 introduced a discharge petition (Discharge Petition 9) to bring the postal pay bill (HR 9245) from the House Rules Committee to the floor. The bill was approved by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee May 27. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 778). Rep. Hagen's office told CQ at mid-day July 1 that 115 of the necessary 218 signatures had been obtained for the petition.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

John C. Doerfer of Wisconsin, Member of the Federal Communications Commission, June 29.

APPROVALS

Senate Committees have approved:

William H. Brett of Ohio, Director of the Mint, July 1 (Finance Committee).

Lewis G. Castle of Minnesota, Administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, July 1 (Foreign Relations Committee).

Charles E. Saltzman of New York, Undersecretary of State for Administration, June 25 (Foreign Relations Committee).

Robert T. Secrest of Ohio, Member of the Federal Trade Commission, July 1 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee -- see story, p. 829).

John Winchell of Colorado, Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, July 1 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee).

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

MILITARY RESERVE

Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee said June 27 he did not expect any Administration or Congressional action on the military reserve program this year. A modified Universal Military Training plan to build up a combat-prepared reserve has been approved by the Defense Department and Office of Defense Mobilization.

SEN. CRIPPA SWORN IN

Sen. Edward D. Crippa (R Wyo.) was sworn in June 28 to fill the remaining six-month term of the late Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D) who died in office June 19.

PROBERS DENIED CLEARANCE

Clearance to handle classified material has been denied two staff members of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee by the Defense Department, members of the Subcommittee said June 30. Subcommittee members asked Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Chairman, to call a meeting to consider the matter and "other problems." The employees' names were not announced.

LEAD, ZINC TARIFFS

Thirty-two Republican and Democratic Senators from 18 states July 1 joined in urging President Eisenhower to increase tariffs on lead and zinc. Their signatures were added to a letter by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) which said the Tariff Commission had recommended the increase.

ASKS "INFLUENCE" PROBE

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) June 25 charged in a Senate speech that J.B.E. LaPlante, general agent of the Farm Credit Administration, Louisville, Ky, spent \$125 of government money for telegrams to Members of Congress "for the direct purpose...of influencing" them to defeat an amendment sponsored by Sen. Williams which would have forced the FCA to cut back on its loans to poultry farmers.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee June 25 presented to the Senate what he called "documented" figures to show that Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) used "misleading" statistics -- which Aiken said had been supplied by the National Rural Electric Cooperatives Association -- in advocating increased loan authority for the Rural Electrification Administration. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 708.)

No Standby Controls

IN EMERGENCY, CONGRESS WOULD HAVE TO ACT

If a national emergency occurs, how long would it take to enact economic controls legislation?

It took five months during World War II and three months after Korea was invaded to get controls laws on the statute books. But the Administration is employing a "loose-leaf" approach which it believes would speed the molding of a stabilization program.

In the event an emergency necessitated a special session of Congress, one of its tasks apparently would be to write stabilization legislation quickly. There is now no authority to set prices and wages in the skeletonized Defense Production Act which until last year embodied controls powers (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 400).

According to Dr. Gabriel Hauge, administrative assistant to the White House Advisory Board on Economic Growth and Stability, the Administration does not plan to ask Congress for standby controls nor has it suggested any controls legislation during the present session, now heading toward adjournment. There is no controls bill before the Senate or House Banking and Currency Committees, which handle such legislation.

A 90-day freeze order was proposed last year by Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) of the Senate Banking Committee. It was watered-down by the Senate and the idea was opposed by the House. It was dropped from the Defense Production Act revision by a conference committee. Capehart has not re-introduced his proposal and has no plan to do so, according to an aide, at this session.

EMERGENCY PREPARATIONS

However, a division of the Office of Defense Mobilization is dealing with long-range preparations for possible controls legislation.

Glenwood L. Sherrard, Boston hotel man and now serving as assistant director for Stabilization under ODM Director Arthur S. Flemming, made a statement June 22 which reflected the Administration's attitude toward controls and mobilization authority. He was speaking to representatives of industry in the retail field who had met to consider what kind of price regulation would be best in an emergency. Sherrard said:

"The calling of this group together at this time should not in any way be interpreted to reflect on the present international situation. The preliminary work they are reviewing has been done over a period of the last fifteen months in conformity with Dr. Flemming's commitment to the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees, that even though the Administration did not request standby legislation they will take steps to be prepared in the event of a national emergency.

"While this group represents a certain field of work, work also is being done in the fields of wage, salary, rent and credit control, and we propose to get the thinking of specialists in those fields.

"The stabilization plan cannot and should not be interpreted to reflect any change in policy, i.e., that our office does not propose to request the President to ask the Congress for any standby legislation but is merely working along preparedness lines in the event of an emergency."

At present ODM has no authority to institute stabilization controls. Under the Defense Production Act of 1950 as extended June 30, 1953, the only emergency powers remaining from the original act were:

Authority to allocate scarce materials and give priorities to manufacturers of defense goods

Authority to expand productive capacity or supplies related to the defense program through a system of loans and guarantees

Permission for the making of voluntary industry agreements with the accord of the Attorney General in certain economic areas.

CONGRESS MUST ACT

If an emergency arose Congress would have to be asked, or if not in session, be recalled and asked, for statutory authority to apply stabilization measures.

In World War II it took more than five months to get the Emergency Anti-Inflation Act of 1942 enacted. President Roosevelt asked for it April 27, 1942, and signed it into law Oct. 2, 1942. The Act was intended to stabilize prices, wages and salaries.

In 1950, the Defense Production Act, with its stabilization measures, became law Sept. 8, three months after the Korean War started on June 25. Between June and September, the consumer price index rose 2.6 per cent.

While Congress would have to pass any stabilization laws, ODM, as part of its planning function, is readying drafts of emergency legislation, including a proposal for a 90-day freeze order.

"FREEZE" ONLY STOPGAP

Such a "freeze" measure, if put into effect soon enough, could halt temporarily the upsurge of prices, but no general order, ODM officials say, would work well over more than a short time. They say there are too many cases in which an across-the-board freeze would have distorting effects inconsistent with the best use of the nation's economy.

Aware of past difficulties, ODM is using a section-by-section technique in working out regulations intended to be applicable to long-range controls.

ODM officials feel this "loose-leaf notebook" of provisions could be assembled rapidly, once the nature of an emergency is known, thus accelerating the writing of a complete stabilization bill.

GLOSSARY OF TAX BILL TERMS

Here are some of the terms used in the current debate on the tax revision bill (HR 8300, the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, see page 845):

Depreciation allowances

Taxpayers are allowed deductions for declines in value, through use, of machinery, equipment and buildings used in production. Depreciation allowances, under present law, are calculated according to the

Straight line method, under which the cost of the plant or equipment, less its salvage value, is depreciated evenly in equal instalments over the years of its "useful life". Example: If the useful life of a tool worth \$11,000, with a salvage value of \$1,000, is calculated at 20 years, five per cent of the \$10,000, or \$500, can be deducted each year for 20 years.

Under the new tax bill as passed by the House and presented to the Senate, depreciation can also be calculated by the

Double-declining-balance method, which permits use of a rate double that of the "straight-line" method, applied the first year to the entire cost of the equipment or other facility, and in subsequent years to the cost less depreciation to date. Example: A property worth \$40,000 after deduction of salvage value, with an estimated useful life of 20 years, if taxed by the "straight-line" method would have a depreciation allowance of five per cent, or \$2,000, deductible from the remaining undepreciated balance each year. Taxed by the "double-declining-balance" method, 10 per cent, or \$4,000, would be deductible each year from the remaining balance; that would give a tax base of \$36,000 the first year, \$32,000 the second year, etc. This system depreciated 40 per cent of the cost of an asset during the first quarter of its estimated life; two-thirds of its cost during the first half of its life.

Under this formula, some 10-13 per cent of cost remains undepreciated at the end of the "useful life" of the facility. The tax bill as passed by the House would permit this amount to be deducted at the time of retirement of the last asset bought in a given year. The bill as presented to the Senate permitted an "option to switch to straight-line", with the unrecovered cost spread evenly over the years remaining at the time of the switch.

A Senate Finance Committee proposal also would permit depreciation calculated according to the

Sum of the years' digits method, which applies to the cost of the facility a fraction of which the numerator is the number of years of remaining life, and the denominator the sum of the years representing that life. Example: In the case of an asset worth \$9,000 after allowing for salvage, with a "useful life" of five years, the numerator of the fraction, in the first year, would be 5, the denominator 15 (1 plus 2 plus 3 plus 4 plus 5). Allowable depreciation would thus be 5/15 of \$9,000 or \$3,000. The second year, the fraction would be 4/15, and so on to 1/15 in the fifth year, at the end of which the total cost would have been recovered.

Loss-Carryback----Loss Carryforward

Under present law, losses, after allowance for tax-exempt income received each year, can be carried back one year, and remaining unrecovered amounts carried forward for five years. Both as passed by the House and as presented to the Senate this year's bill would liberalize the account that must be taken of tax-exempt income, and permit carrybacks through two years instead of one, thereby allowing absorption of losses over an eight year period.

Dividend income credit

Tax revision proposals debated were for two forms of relief from the taxation of dividend income:

Exclusion, from an individual's statement of gross income, of up to \$50 of income received from domestic corporations between July 31, 1954 - Aug. 1, 1955, and up to \$100 of such income thereafter.

Tax credits on dividend income above the excluded amounts and within certain overall limits: A tax credit of five per cent of such dividend income received between July 31, 1954, and Aug. 1, 1955 and 10 per cent in subsequent years would be allowable within a limit of two per cent of taxable income in 1954, seven per cent in 1955, 10 per cent thereafter.

Retirement income credit

To equalize the tax position of persons retiring on Social Security benefits, which are tax-exempt, and those living on other forms of pensions, annuities, etc., a "retirement income credit" is proposed. (The House approved a tax credit, at the first bracket rate, on the first \$1,200 of income from pensions, annuities, interest, rents and dividends received by persons 65 and over; they would be permitted to earn up to \$900 a year without forfeiting any part of the credit. The bill presented to the Senate proposed liberalizing this provision further by extending it to persons retiring under public retirement systems before 65 and removing the forfeit for earnings over \$900 by persons 75 years and over.)

Depletion allowances

In the case of properties in natural resources, such as minerals, oil and timber, depletion allowances are allowed for tax purposes, representing values that are used up by extraction. Present law provides depletion allowances based on capital costs, or percentage depletion deductions when these exceeded depletion based on capital cost. Discovery depletion is also allowed in cases not accorded percentage depletion, if the discovery value materially exceeds investment costs.

Existing law provides for percentage depletion of 27½ per cent for oil and gas and 23 per cent for sulphur; the new bill provides two further groups: One containing specific items depletable at 15, 10 and five per cent, the other covering all other minerals.



PRIVATE BILL VETO

President Eisenhower June 29 vetoed a private bill (HR 1128), granting Jake Alexander of Louisiana 160 acres of public land without cost. The President said he felt the bill would be discriminatory.

FARM EXPORTS

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson June 28 released a report by foreign agricultural trade missions to Europe, Latin America, and Asia on prospects for regaining and expanding American farm export markets.

Reporting on the basis of tours in April and May, the three missions emphasized problems of "impediments" to trade, including non-convertibility of currency and efforts by most nations to attain self-sufficiency, even at the cost of economic subsidies to their own farmers. American tariffs, the missions said, are only part of the picture, since other nations also restrict trade. Some American commodities, they said, have been priced out of the world market by high price supports.

Among the missions' recommendations: Use of standby credits through the International Monetary Fund to help overcome non-convertibility problems; export subsidies, but only as a "last resort" and for the short run; sales for foreign currencies (CQ Weekly Report, p. 771); liberalized export credit; intensified promotion and salesmanship; maximum use of private trade channels; customs simplification; three-year extension of the reciprocal trade program; modification of escape clauses; exemptions from the "Buy American" law; encouragement of overseas investment; "maximum utilization" of farm surpluses as foreign aid; placing foreign agricultural attaches, now in the State Department, under Agriculture Department jurisdiction.

CCC BORROWING AUTHORITY

President Eisenhower June 30 asked Congress for the second increase in Commodity Credit Corporation borrowing authority within a year -- from \$8.5 billion to \$10 billion. The President March 20 signed into law a bill (S 2714 -- P.L. 312) increasing CCC borrowing authority from \$6,750,000,000 to \$8.5 billion. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 383.)

Mr. Eisenhower sent along a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson in which Benson said price-support requirements for 1954 crops "will considerably exceed \$9 billion." In advocating flexible supports, Benson has said that rigid supports have contributed to large surpluses and a costly price-support program.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

President Eisenhower June 30 asked Congress for additional appropriations of \$7,050,000 for the Indian Affairs Bureau for fiscal 1955. Most of the money would be used for schools and roads and bridges. The President also requested an additional \$860,000 for the Civil Aeronautics Administration and an additional \$175,000 for the U.S. Weather Bureau.

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower June 30 told his 42nd White House news conference that he believes in the concept of peaceful co-existence with the Communists--as stressed by Prime Minister Churchill in their Washington talks -- but declared "I will not be a party to any treaty that makes anybody a slave."

The President also:

Said everyone is entitled to his own opinion and he wasn't going to condemn Vice President Nixon for his June 26 statements that former Secretary of State Dean Acheson was responsible for the loss of China to Communism, the Korean war and the crisis in Indo-China (see page 835)

Said it would be deceitful to conceal his pleasure about the overthrow of the left-wing Guatemala government

Declined to comment on the Atomic Energy Commission decision to withhold atomic secrets from Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, but said the government would entertain an appeal if the physicist chose to make one

Thought that the Republicans would probably be favorably considered by the voters this fall

Said his talks with Churchill had done much to dispel Anglo-American differences on Southeast Asia, that he had not committed himself to a Big Three Conference, although he would do anything for peace if the other side seemed sincere, and that no specific agreement had been reached with Churchill on use and control of the H-Bomb.

SOFT COAL INDUSTRY

In response to a plea from a committee of soft coal industry leaders and nine members of Congress, President Eisenhower June 29 ordered a special Government committee to be set up to try to help the industry.

EISENHOWER-CHURCHILL

President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Churchill ended their five-day Washington talks June 29 with agreement to "hold out the hand of friendship to any and all nations" who "by solemn pledge and confirming deeds" indicate a desire to take part "in a just and fair peace." They called for reduction in armaments and use of nuclear power "to enrich and not to destroy mankind."

END OF RFC

Independent agency status of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation ended June 30. RFC on that date became a unit of the Treasury Department until it can liquidate its assets and close down for good. Under Public Law 163, signed by President Eisenhower July 30, 1953, some functions of the RFC and the Small Defense Plants Administration were taken over by the Small Business Administration (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 428.)



MARYLAND PRIMARY

Dr. H. C. (Curly) Byrd (D), president emeritus of the University of Maryland, won a very tight race for the Democratic nomination for Governor in the State primary June 28 over George P. Mahoney (D), Baltimore paving contractor. There was a possibility that Mahoney might demand a recount in three close counties. Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R) swamped three opponents to win renomination; Maryland's seven incumbent Congressmen also won, three, Reps. Edward T. Miller (R), Frank Small, Jr. (R) and Samuel N. Friedel (D) over opposition.

Byrd received 80 unit votes, three more than the 77 needed for nomination, to 72 for Mahoney. Under the unit system, the votes in each county and each of the Baltimore city districts go to the candidate who carries the county's popular vote. With 16 of the State's 1,338 districts unreported, Byrd's unofficial popular vote was 159,418 to 157,266 for Mahoney. Byrd and Mahoney exchanged "liar" and "boss rule" epithets during their campaign without developing any clear-cut issues. Byrd's backing consisted largely of "old-line" party chieftains, including ex-Gov. W. Preston Lane, Jr. (D), who defeated Mahoney by county-unit vote in the gubernatorial primary in 1950, although Mahoney won a popular majority of 17,582. In 1952, Mahoney won the Senate Democratic nomination over then-Rep. Lansdale G. Sasser (D), but lost the general election to Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R). On June 28, none of McKeldin's opponents was able to win any unit votes.

In the Sixth Congressional District (Washington suburbs) race for the Democratic nomination, a comparative newcomer, Edward J. Ryan (D) of Frostburg, handed a last-minute surprise defeat to Charles M. Irelan (D) of Silver Spring, former United States Attorney for the District of Columbia and one-time legal adviser to former President Truman. Ryan's winning votes came from his home Allegany County, where he ran about 5,000 votes ahead of Irelan and his other opponent, F. Byrne Austin (D) of Takoma Park. With only one of the district's 295 precincts unreported, unofficial returns gave Ryan 13,945 votes, Irelan 13,449 votes and Austin 6,427 votes. Ryan will face Rep. DeWitt S. Hyde (R) of Bethesda, who was unopposed, in the general election.

The only other close Congressional contest occurred in the First District Democratic race, where State Sen. Edward Turner (D) of Centreville bested William D. Hill (D) of Easton. Complete unofficial returns gave Turner 12,629 votes, Hill 10,621 votes. Turner will oppose Rep. Miller (R).

Former Rep. William P. Bolton (D) of Towson, who lost two years ago to Maryland's Second District Rep. James P. Devereux (R), won another chance by defeating Gately Flynn (D) of Carrollton for the Democratic nomination. Devereux was unopposed.

The Winners

MARYLAND PRIMARY -- JUNE 28

Republicans	Democrats
(Incumbents in capital letters)	

GOVERNOR

THEODORE R. MCKELDIN Harry C. Byrd

HOUSE

1st EDWARD T. MILLER	Edward Turner
2nd JAMES P. DEVEREUX	William P. Bolton*
3rd No contest	EDWARD A. GARMATZ
4th Arthur W. Sherwood	GEORGE H. FALLON
5th FRANK SMALL, JR.	Richard E. Lankford
6th DeWITT S. HYDE	Edward J. Ryan
7th Edward C. Dukehart	SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL
*--Former Congressman	

NORTH DAKOTA PRIMARY -- JUNE 29

GOVERNOR

NORMAN BRUNSDALE Cornelius Bymers

HOUSE*

USHER L. BURDICK	P. W. Lanier
OTTO KRUEGER	Raymond G. Vendsel
*-- State At-Large -- two Congressmen to be elected.	

Only 35 per cent of the State's 1,065,000 registered voters turned out.

NORTH DAKOTA PRIMARY

Gov. Norman Brunsdale (R) and both incumbent Republican Congressmen-at-Large were renominated June 29 in the North Dakota primary. Brunsdale, Mayville banker who ran with Republican Organizing Committee (one of the State's two Republican factions) support, polled approximately 10,000 votes more than Wallace E. Warner of Grand Forks, Nonpartisan League (the other Republican faction) candidate. Warner is a former State attorney general.

Rep. Usher L. Burdick (NPL) of Williston, who led the Republican ticket in number of votes polled, ran far ahead of Charles O. Herman (ROC) of Wyndmere. Rep. Otto Krueger (ROC) of Fessenden polled 66,705 votes to 62,061 for Orris G. Nordhagen (NPL) of Leeds, with 214 of 2353 precincts still unreported in a race which featured farm and veterans issues. Sens. William Langer (R) and Milton R. Young (R), respective heads of the NPL and ROC factions, stumped the State for their candidates. Few major issues arose during the campaign, in which all candidates were pledged to continue high parity farm price supports in this predominantly agricultural state.

Heading a Democratic ticket on which there were no contests are P. W. Lanier of Fargo and Raymond G. Vendsel of Carpio, Congressional nominees, and Cornelius Byrniers of Ellendale for Governor.

CONN. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Connecticut Democrats nominated by acclamation ex-Rep. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D) of Hartford as their candidate for Governor at the closing session of the Democratic State convention held June 25 and 26 in Hartford. The delegates also selected Joseph Lyford (D) of Westport, former press secretary to former Gov. Chester Bowles (D), as party nominee for Congressman-at-Large. Other Democratic Congressional nominees will be chosen July 8-9 by party conventions in each Congressional district. Ribicoff, who was elected to the House in 1948 and 1950, won Hartford County by 50,000 votes in 1952 when he lost the Senate contest to Sen. Prescott S. Bush (R) by 29,000 votes.

Keynote speaker was Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), who defeated ex-Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass.), brother of Gov. John Davis Lodge (R) of Connecticut, in 1952. Bowles, who was mentioned previously as a gubernatorial possibility but announced May 26 he would not seek the nomination, served as convention chairman. Rep. Thomas J. Dodd (D), also mentioned as a gubernatorial possibility, made it clear prior to the convention that he was a candidate for re-election.

Republican Congressional nominees were selected July 1 by GOP district conventions. Lodge is expected to be renominated for a second four-year term at the Republican State convention July 8-9 in Hartford.

GOP-DEMOCRATIC FIREWORKS

Recent events testify to stepped-up Republican campaign activity. The Republican National Committee is distributing to party workers across the nation copies of a 3,000-word summary of achievements by the Eisenhower Administration and the Republican 83rd Congress called "The Facts: The Eisenhower Record vs. What Trumancrats Say." The pamphlet is designed to refute "distortions and untruths," according to the National Committee.

Among other things, the GOP contends that the Eisenhower Administration has "taken bold steps to halt global communism" and has "achieved remarkable success in rooting out subversives and eliminating potential security risks." On June 26 Vice President Richard M. Nixon told a Republican audience in Milwaukee that "the Acheson policy was directly responsible for the loss of China. And if China had not been lost there would have been no war in Korea and there would be no war in Indo-China today." The following day, June 27, Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, announced that Communism will definitely be an election issue this year and that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) "will prove to be an asset" to the Republican Party. On June 30, President Eisenhower told his press conference that Nixon normally might be assumed to be speaking for the Administration.

On the Democratic side, Party leaders from New York State met in Washington June 28 to discuss campaign strategy with national party leaders, and to assail the Eisenhower foreign policy. Richard H. Balch, New York party leader, charged that Eisenhower "would rather play golf than be President," with the result that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) is "the absolute political boss of the United States Government."

Pennsylvania party leaders met in Washington June 30 and predicted that their state would win eight additional House seats in the fall elections. On June 27 Democratic National Committee Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell predicted that Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., would make "political indictments" of prominent Democrats an "important factor" in the 1954 Congressional campaign. Following the Nixon speech, Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) stated July 1 that he favored taking politics out of international affairs, but that the Republicans have refused to do that. "There just isn't any bipartisan foreign policy because the Republicans still want the country to think the Democrats are traitors," Sparkman said.

STATE ROUNDUP

MICHIGAN: Doctors said July 1 that ex-Sen. Blair Moody (D), running for the Senate Democratic nomination, had not suffered a heart attack, as previously stated, but an attack of virus pneumonia. Moody, hospitalized June 24 will resume campaign activities "sometime in July."

NEBRASKA: Former Gov. Keith Neville (D) of North Platte announced June 24 that he is seeking the Senate Democratic nomination for the seat of the late Sen. Dwight P. Griswold (R) in the Aug. 10 primary.

Ex-Rep. H. Malcolm Baldrige (R), now a Washington, D.C., lawyer, is a candidate for the Nebraska Senate Republican nomination for the short term from November, 1954, to early January, 1955 (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 522, 523).

Sen. Eva Bowring (R), who was appointed to Griswold's seat, announced June 30 she will not be a candidate for the short term.

NEW YORK: Rep. James G. Donovan (D) has been designated for renomination in the Eighteenth District by both the Republican and Democratic district organizations. A contest for the nomination in the Democratic primary Sept. 14 is expected; Caspar H. Citron (D) of the Eighth Assembly District is an announced candidate (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 384, 471).

OHIO: Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D) July 1 described reports that he would be a candidate for President in 1956 as "fantastic," and expressed "unbounded respect for what the President of the United States is trying to do."

VIRGINIA: Rep. Richard H. Poff (R) June 26 was nominated for re-election by a Sixth District Republican convention in Roanoke.

WYOMING: Ex-Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) announced June 30 that he is a candidate for the Senate Democratic nomination in the Aug. 17 primary. O'Mahoney was defeated by Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R) in 1952.

TENNESSEE SENATE RACE

This Border State's crime-probing, 'coonskin-capped' Sen. Estes Kefauver (D) of Chattanooga and Rep. Pat Sutton (D) of Lawrenceburg are waging vigorous campaigns for the Senate Democratic nomination, which will be decided in the State primary Aug. 5.

Excluding three or four minor candidates, the Senate primary race apparently was narrowed down to Kefauver and Sutton on March 30, when E. H. Crump, once-powerful state Democratic political leader who is still a force in Memphis and Shelby County, announced that it would be "a waste of time and money" for ex-Gov. Prentice Cooper (D) to run for the Senate and thereby damaged Cooper's chances to win the nomination. Cooper qualified for the primary, but has given no indication that he will campaign. Crump said he held no brief for his old political enemy, Kefauver, but added that the Senator should be credited with being a "strong supporter of TVA" and with having done a good job in the crime investigations of 1950-1951. Former Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) is supporting Sutton, and opposing Kefauver as a "complete failure" in Congress.

THE CANDIDATES

Born at Madisonville, Tenn., on July 26, 1903, Kefauver attended the University of Tennessee and Yale before settling down to law practice in Chattanooga. He was State Commissioner of Finance and Taxation in 1939, the year in which he was first elected to Congress. He won re-election thereafter until 1948, when he was elevated to the Senate by defeating Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R) after he had scored a spectacular primary victory over Crump's machine. Kefauver has supported the "G.I. Bill of Rights," the Congressional Reorganization Act of 1946, the United Nations, Marshall Plan and Point Four. He has backed TVA, rural electrification, soil conservation, high parity price supports and federal aid to education. He is currently a sponsor of a proposal for an Atlantic Union of the United States with Europe. Kefauver originally opposed the Taft-Hartley labor law in 1947 and voted May 7 to recommit proposed revisions of the law. He is opposed to the poll tax. On May 10, 1950, he was named Chairman of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee and gained national publicity when Committee hearings were televised. In 1952 he was the first announced Democratic Presidential candidate, and at the Democratic National Convention led on the first two ballots before being defeated on the third by Adlai E. Stevenson. He is a member of the Armed Services and Judiciary Committees.

Sutton, 38-year-old much-decorated Navy veteran of World War II, was elected to the House in 1948. He represents the largely rural Sixth District. Previously, he had been a merchant and farmer in Lawrenceburg. Sutton hit the headlines for sponsorship of a bill to construct a \$4 million TVA steam plant at New Johnsonville, Tenn., (passed by both houses) and for his fight on the House floor in opposition to a military pay bill which he said discriminated against enlisted men in favor of high-ranking officers (it was recommitted for further study.) He has favored farm price supports at 90 per cent of parity, and was one of five young veterans who opposed military aid to Western Europe in 1949 on the grounds that this legislation was "an open declaration of war against Russia."

CQ Voting Scorecard

Voting statistics in percentages on Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Rep. Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) for the 81st, 82nd and 83rd Congresses, and a summary of Kefauver's record in earlier Congresses:

	Party Unity		Bipartisan Support		On the Record	
	Ke-fauver	Sutton	Ke-fauver	Sutton	Ke-fauver	Sutton
*1954	88%	75%	72%	100%	84%	23%
1953	93	83	83	48	85	90
82nd	92	73	72	79	76	65
81st	95	71	81	81	84	87
80th	89	--	76	--	58	--
79th	91	--	81	--	86	--

On Eisenhower Program	Kefauver	Sutton
*Active Support, 1954	35%	7%
Active Support, 1953	41	26
*Active Opposition, 1954	42	7
Active Opposition, 1953	37	53
*Party Voting, 1954	51%	20%
Party Voting, 1953	69	56
*Voting Participation, 1954	64%	23%
Voting Participation, 1953	76	86

*--1954 figures through June 23.

Sutton serves on the Agriculture and District of Columbia Committees.

THE ISSUES

Since he started campaigning in April, Sutton has been attacking Kefauver for alleged "left-wing" tendencies, his "unrepresentative" stand on school segregation and FEPC and as a "liability" to TVA. Kefauver's opening campaign speech May 29 contained no mention of his opponent. Kefauver is basing his campaign on his record in Congress and stressing his championship of TVA. On segregation (which Sutton has said he will attempt to maintain), Kefauver's position is that the problem should be worked out locally and in a manner which will continue friendly relations between the races. He voted twice in 1950 with other Southern Senators against invoking cloture on motions to take up an FEPC bill, has gone on record against compulsory FEPC. Concerning a specific Sutton charge of "Red" voting, Kefauver says he voted against the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950, because the Kefauver substitute bill would have dealt with "dangerous Communists, subversives and fifth columnists" while not infringing upon "the freedom of the press, thought and political affiliation" Sutton's campaign has included a 26.5 hour talkathon over a Knoxville radio and TV station.

Republican candidates for public office in Tennessee usually do not compete for nomination in the primary, but one candidate for each office normally receives party endorsement and runs against the Democratic nominee in the general election. Several Republicans, the most prominent of whom is Ray H. Jenkins, of Knoxville, committee counsel in the Army-McCarthy hearings, are qualified to run for the Senate.



(JUNE 25 - JULY 1)

floor action

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DEFENSE FUNDS

Action. Senate June 25 agreed by voice vote to the conference report on a compromise \$28,800,125,486 Department of Defense Appropriation bill (HR 8873) for fiscal 1955. Senate action cleared the bill for the White House.

Background. Senate-House conferees had reported the compromise bill June 23 (H Rept. 1917) with the \$28,800,125,486 total that was \$115,875,000 more than the House originally approved, but \$416,981,000 less than the Senate initially voted. The House adopted the conference report June 24 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 804.)

Provisions. As it went to the President, the bill included \$7,619,066,986 for the Army, \$9,712,823,500 for the Navy, and \$10,927,930,000 for the Air Force.

Debate. Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) protested the deletion of his amendment to bar use of funds for contracts awarded on other than to the lowest bidder. He said that in awarding contracts "we are running around in circles" because unemployment in an area has been a "basic consideration." He cited one case where, he said, a contract was awarded to a shipyard on a bid about \$8 million more than the "lowest responsible bid."

Williams said it "should be impressed on the Secretary of Defense that he is not running a relief organization." Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) said the House conferees had stated in the report that "contracts for procurement" in the Defense Department "should not be used for the purpose of relieving economic dislocations" and added he thought Defense officials "would be duty bound, though not legally bound, to respect the language" in the conference report.

The conference report was then agreed to by voice vote.

LABOR-HEW FUNDS

Final Action. One day before fiscal 1955 began, Congress June 30 completed action on a compromise \$1,975,198,261 Department of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation bill (HR 9447) for fiscal 1955. The bill was cleared when the House and Senate adopted the conference report on the money measure by voice votes.

Final Provisions. As it went to the White House, the bill carried the following appropriations:

Labor Department	\$ 299,030,000
Health, Education, and Welfare Department	1,663,413,761
National Labor Relations Board	8,400,000
National Mediation Board	1,220,500
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	3,134,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,975,198,261

The bill also authorized up to \$6,108,000 for salaries and expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board in fiscal 1955. Included among the appropriations were: \$216.4 million for unemployment compensation grants to states; \$55.6 million for unemployment compensation for veterans; \$55 million for payments to school districts for maintenance and operation of schools; \$70 million for school construction aid in federally affected areas; \$75 million for hospital construction grants; and \$1.2 billion for public assistance grants to states.

Conference Report. Senate-House conferees June 29 reported (H Rept. 1998) a compromise \$1,975,198,261 Labor-Welfare bill.

Background. The House originally passed the bill June 10 with \$1,970,378,761 in appropriations (CQ Weekly Report, p. 737). The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the measure June 22 with a \$1,982,469,761 money total (CQ Weekly Report, p. 811). The Senate passed the bill June 25 with \$1,983,182,761 in funds.

SENATE ACTION (JUNE 25)

Senate action. The Senate June 25 passed by voice vote the Labor-Welfare money bill with total appropriations of \$1,983,182,761. Nine amendments accepted.

Senate provisions. As approved by the Senate, the bill carried \$299,286,000 for the Labor Department, \$1,671,138,761 for the Welfare Department, \$8.4 million for the National Labor Relations Board, \$1,224,000 for the National Mediation Board, and \$3,134,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Senate Debate. Lasted only one day. A total \$713,000 was added to the bill. Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) proposed adding \$100,000 to improve migratory labor conditions. He said "it is a program which has been twice proposed by President Eisenhower." The Senate agreed to the increase by voice vote.

Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) offered an amendment to increase funds for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Employment Security by \$400,000, with the additional money intended for the Veterans' Employment Service whose workload, he said "is increasing." Hayden declared that the number of veterans is rising rapidly and "many veterans, particularly the Korean veterans, are experiencing difficulty in securing employment in the current labor market." On the advice of Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), Hayden agreed to modify his amendment by reducing the proposed increase to \$110,000. The Senate agreed by voice vote to the modified version.

The Senate rejected by voice vote a provision recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee which would have required that not more than seven per cent

of federal public assistance grants be used to pay administration costs of each State program.

The largest single increase voted by the Senate was \$270,000 for the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center. Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) said the amendment "would simply add enough money to complete the building."

Amendments agreed to.

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Appropriate \$780,000 in lieu of recommended \$680,000 for the Bureau of Labor Standards, and provide that up to \$100,000 be used for "improving conditions of migratory labor." Voice.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- (As modified) Appropriate \$4,760,000 in lieu of proposed \$4,650,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Employment Security. Voice.

Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- Appropriate \$6,233,000 instead of proposed \$6.1 million for the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department. Voice.

Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.) -- Appropriate \$5.2 million in lieu of recommended \$5.1 million for the Food and Drug Administration. Voice.

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- Appropriate \$3,565,000 instead of recommended \$3,295,000 for engineering, sanitation and industrial hygiene, with the additional amount to be used to complete a memorial for the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio). Voice.

Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- Strike out the words "resulting from changes in compensation plans" in amendment dealing with a contingency fund for increased salary and other costs under the unemployment compensation grants program. Voice.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- Allocate \$235 per student in lieu of recommended \$225 per student for schooling of dependents of Public Health Service personnel stationed outside the continental U.S. where local school facilities are inadequate. Voice.

Hill -- Provide for matching of local as well as State funds with federal grants for the tuberculosis case-finding program, and stipulate that funds for TB case-finding expenses also apply to TB prevention activities. Voice.

Thye -- Authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to place the position of the Director of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in grade GS-18, effective only on enactment of S 2665. Voice.

Amendment rejected.

Committee amendment -- Stipulate that no part of the appropriation for public assistance grants be used for payments to states for administrative costs in excess of seven per cent of the federal share of public assistance payments. Voice.

INTERIOR FUNDS

Action. Congress June 28 put final approval on a compromise \$405,936,149 Department of Interior Appropriation bill (HR 8680) for fiscal 1955. The measure was cleared for Presidential action when the House and Senate adopted the conference report on the bill by voice votes.

Background. President Eisenhower's original budget request for the Interior Department totaled \$422,118,430. The House passed the bill April 6 with a \$364,337,989 money total. Budget estimates were increased to \$427,751,110, and the Senate June 7 passed the bill with appropriations totaling \$427,601,006 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 737).

Senate-House conferees June 26 reported (H Rept. 1926) a compromise bill that was about \$44 million more than the House granted, and \$19 million less than the Senate approved.

Provisions. As it went to the White House, the bill carried the following appropriations:

Office of Sec. of Interior	\$ 3,883,000
Commission of Fine Arts	21,200
Bonneville Power Administration	30,514,000
Bureau of Land Management	14,413,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	82,851,460
Bureau of Reclamation	155,687,000
Geological Survey	25,735,000
Bureau of Mines	19,500,000
National Park Service	26,663,489
Fish & Wildlife Service	11,453,000
Office of Territories	32,300,000
Administration	2,330,000
Virgin Islands Corporation	510,000
Federal Coal Mine Safety	
Board of Review	75,000
TOTAL	\$405,936,149

Debate. (House)

Adopted the conference report and agreed to concur with the Senate on six of the eight amendments still in disagreement. After agreeing to a minor language change in a seventh amendment, the House on the eighth provision voted to grant only \$2.9 million for construction work on the Alaska Railroad instead of the \$7,494,000 originally voted by the House or the \$5.4 million granted by the Senate. All action was by voice vote.

Also adopted a resolution (H Con Res 243) correcting a \$1 million error in the conference report.

(Senate)

Adopted the conference report, agreed to House changes, and adopted the concurrent resolution by voice votes.

STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE

Action. Congress June 30 completed action on a \$1,201,710,500 State-Justice-Commerce Departments Appropriation bill (HR 8067) for fiscal 1955. The House and Senate cleared the bill when they adopted the conference report on the money measure by voice votes.

Background. President Eisenhower had requested \$1,313,920,960 for the three Departments and the U.S. Information Agency. The House passed the bill March 5 with total funds of \$1,168,988,000 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 314). The Senate approved the measure June 14 with a \$1,140,821,280 appropriation total (CQ Weekly Report p. 767).

Provisions. As finally approved, the bill carried the following direct new appropriations:

State Department	\$113,910,000
Justice Department	176,864,500
Commerce Department	837,022,000
U.S. Information Agency	73,914,000
Grand Total	\$1,201,710,500

The bill included \$14.7 million for the international educational exchange program, \$39 million for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$500 million for federal-aid highways, \$65 million for maritime operating-differential subsidies, \$78,282,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and \$16 million for a census of agriculture.

Funds for the State Department also included a \$200,000 reappropriation of unobligated fiscal 1954 funds which would otherwise have expired, bringing the Department money total to \$114,110,000. USIA funds also included a \$3.2 million transfer of previously appropriated but unobligated (no time limit) funds, bringing the USIA total to \$77,114,000.

Conference Report. Senate-House conferees reported the \$1.2 billion money bill June 29 (H Rept. 2000).

LEGISLATIVE-JUDICIARY

Final Action. Congress June 30 gave final approval to a compromise \$98,197,494 Legislative-Judiciary Appropriation bill (HR 9203) for fiscal 1955, when the House and Senate, by voice votes, adopted the conference report on the bill.

Final Provisions. As it cleared Congress, the bill carried the following appropriations:

Legislative Branch	
Senate	\$14,665,223
House of Representatives	27,424,770
Capitol Police	40,245
Legislative Counsel	279,000
Pages	47,280
Miscellaneous	1,175,700
Capitol Architect	6,115,800
Botanic Garden	223,100
Library of Congress	9,399,636
Government Printing Office	11,325,000
Total, Legislative Branch	\$70,695,754
Judiciary Branch	
U.S. Supreme Court	1,502,450
Customs & Patent Appeals Court	210,160
Customs Court	495,630
Court of Claims	626,000
Court of Appeals, District Courts & other judicial service	24,667,500
Total, Judiciary Branch	\$27,501,740
GRAND TOTAL, Legislative & Judiciary Branches	\$98,197,494

Conference Report. Senate-House conferees reported (H Rept. 1997) the compromise \$98,197,494 money bill June 29.

Background. The House passed the bill May 25 with total appropriations of \$82,355,945 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 677). The Senate passed the bill June 28 with funds amounting to \$98,773,141.

SENATE ACTION (JUNE 28)

Senate action. The Senate June 28 passed by voice vote a \$98,773,141 Legislative-Judiciary Appropriation bill. The Senate Appropriations Committee had reported (S Rept. 1630) the bill June 25 with recommended funds totaling \$98,748,141.

Senate provisions. As approved by the Senate, the bill carried \$71,034,006 for the Legislative Branch, and \$27,739,135 for the Judiciary. The Senate bill included \$14,652,723 for Senate expenses, \$9,750,388 for the Library of Congress, and \$24,904,895 for the Court of Appeals, District Courts and other judicial services. These were the only items differing from final money provisions in the bill.

Senate Debate. centered on funds for the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.), a member of that Committee, said the \$83,275

recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee was \$50,000 less than had been requested, and "that this decrease would severely cripple the Joint Committee's work..."

Carlson asked that the Joint Committee be allowed to use its estimated \$40,000 in unexpended fiscal 1954 funds, but the Senate rejected the proposal. The Senate, however, did approve a \$25,000 increase in the appropriation for the Joint Economic Committee.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) spoke in support of the \$9,750,388 Senate Appropriations Committee recommendation for the Library of Congress. This was \$785,388 more than the House had granted. He said even the Senate figure was a "bare minimum".

Amendments agreed to.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Allow appropriations and authorizations which have not become law by July 1, 1954 to be available for obligations incurred during all of fiscal 1955 (which begins July 1, 1954). Voice.

Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) -- (As modified) -- Appropriated \$108,275 in lieu of recommended \$83,275 for the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Voice.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) and Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) -- Consider service performed for the Republican or Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committees to be service for the legislative branch for retirement purposes. Voice.

Amendment rejected.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Authorize the Joint Committee on the Economic Report to use its unobligated fiscal 1954 funds.

D. C. FUNDS

Final Action. The House and Senate June 29 adopted by voice votes the conference report on a compromise \$169,928,099 District of Columbia Appropriation bill (HR 9517) for fiscal 1955.

Final Provisions. As it cleared Congress, the D.C. "supply" bill:

Appropriated \$20 million from the Federal Treasury as the federal contribution to the D.C. general fund
Appropriated \$1,298,000 from the Federal Treasury for payment to the District for water services

Appropriated \$592,000 from the Federal Treasury for payment to the District for sewer services

Authorized a D.C. budget for fiscal 1955 of \$169,928,099, with the money to be derived from the federal contribution and payments, District revenues, federal loans, and surplus D.C. funds carried over from fiscal 1954

Earmarked \$25,000 for spending by the American Legion in connection with its 1954 national convention (to be held in the District) as a "guaranty" against a deficit in convention costs.

Conference Report. Senate-House conferees June 28 reported (H Rept. 1945) the compromise bill with \$169,928,099 in funds for the District.

Background. The House initially passed the bill June 15 with a \$168,487,838 total (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 768-9). The Senate passed the bill June 25 with a \$170,438,847 D.C. budget.

SENATE ACTION (JUNE 25)

Senate Action. The Senate passed the D.C. money bill June 25 by voice vote, after adding \$79,031 to the \$170,359,816 recommended by the Senate Appropriations which had reported (S Rept. 1634) the bill the same day.

Senate Provisions. As approved by the Senate, the bill carried \$21,890,000 in federal contributions and payments, authorized a \$170,438,847 D.C. budget in fiscal 1955, and earmarked \$25,000 for the American Legion national convention to be held in the District in 1954.

Senate Debate. Explaining the \$25,000 made available for the American Legion convention, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) said "it has always been customary for the convention city...to make a guaranty, so that if expenditures of the convention exceed its receipts, there will not be a deficit." He added that American Legion convention receipts generally exceed spending.

Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) proposed increasing funds for the District Department of Licenses and Inspections by \$79,031. He said unless the increase was allowed "the District's efforts to cope with the slum situation are going to be seriously hamstrung." The Senate agreed to the amendment by voice vote, and then passed the measure, also by voice vote.

Amendment agreed to.

Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- Provide \$1,415,315 in lieu of recommended \$1,336,284 for the District of Columbia Department of Licenses and Inspections. Voice.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATION

Action. The House June 30 adopted by voice vote a joint resolution (H J Res 552) to make temporary appropriations for federal programs and agencies for which fiscal 1955 funds have not yet been provided. The House Appropriations Committee had reported the resolution (H Rept. 2008) the same day.

Provisions. The bill would provide funds at the fiscal 1954 rate or the rate allowed by fiscal 1955 budget estimates for refugee relief, civilian relief in Korea, government and relief in occupied areas, the Federal Civil Defense Administration, Washington National Airport, rubber, tin and abaca programs, and Mutual Security programs.

The temporary appropriations would cover a 30-day period.

FOREIGN AID--MSA

Action. The House June 30 passed, by a roll-call vote of 260-126, a bill (HR 9678) authorizing \$3,566,908,000 in foreign aid under the Mutual Security program. One hundred eighteen Republicans, 141 Democrats and one independent voted for the bill. It was opposed by 79 Republicans and 47 Democrats (for voting, see chart, page 848).

Included in the bill were two authorizations (for future NATO infrastructure and the UN Relief and Works Agency) for which appropriations would not be asked in fiscal 1955. The total appropriations to be sought this year, therefore, apparently will amount to \$3,440,506,000. Two amendments cutting \$102 million from the total recommended by the Foreign Affairs Committee were adopted on the House floor.

An amendment expressing the House's opposition to a Locarno-type non-aggression treaty in Southeast Asia (as suggested by British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden June 23) was adopted by a 389-0 roll call, June 30. The amendment which had been drawn up by the Foreign Affairs Committee June 29, expressed the "sense of Congress" that none of the \$800 million authorized for military aid in Southeast Asia was to be given to "govern-

ments which are committed by treaty to maintain Communist rule over any defined area territory of Asia."

President Eisenhower told his news conference (see page 833) June 30, that he had been advised the amendment would not limit American efforts to achieve stability in that area.

Provisions. As passed by the House, the bill: Authorized \$3,085,880,000 in military aid (of which \$800 million was earmarked for Southeast Asia and the western Pacific, and \$617.5 million for Europe)

Authorized \$224 million for development assistance (economic aid) in the Near East, Africa, South Asia and the American Republics, half of the funds to be granted on a loan basis

Authorized for technical cooperation (Point Four) \$131,528,000

Authorized for other programs and administrative expenses, \$125,500,000

Prohibited delivery of material authorized in the bill to nations that had signed but not ratified the European Defense Community treaty

Expressed Congress' opposition to non-aggression treaties with Communist countries in Southeast Asia Limited the use of armed forces personnel to advisory and training purposes of a non-combatant nature

Provided that commodities and equipment used in the technical cooperation program would be furnished only for instruction or demonstration purposes

Required that \$500 million of the total authorization be spent for U.S. farm surpluses and that foreign currencies received for the commodities be used for the purposes of the mutual security program.

Required that 10 per cent of the funds authorized for military and development assistance be made available as loans rather than grants

Provided that half of foreign aid shipments be made in U.S. vessels

Authorized payment of travel expenses to any American citizen who wanted to settle permanently in the Soviet Union

Repealed 14 earlier foreign aid laws, restated basic policy on foreign aid as a permanent law, and overhauled administrative provisions of the program.

Background. The House Foreign Affairs Committee began hearings on the program April 5, completed action on the bill June 24 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 811) and reported it to the House June 25 (H Rept. 1925, Parts 1-3). The vote in Committee was 17-4. A minority report (Part 3), signed by Reps. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.), Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.), E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) and Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.), called for a re-appraisal of the entire program and the "philosophy of materialism" behind it.

Debate. June 28, Chairman Robert B. Chipfield (R Ill.) of the Foreign Affairs Committee opened debate with a warning that "protection of the United States from the Soviet threat" is the "primary problem of U.S. foreign policy." He said that collective security offered "our best chance of survival."

Reps. John M. Vorys (R Ohio), Thomas S. Gordon (D Ill.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) spoke for the bill. Javits urged that the United States share its "enormous power" with others in the free world who are "willing to accept responsibility" in driving back the "menace of communism."

The dissenting Committee members and Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) called for a re-examination of the nation's

entire foreign policy and foreign-aid program. Brown said "we have more enemies and fewer friends in the world today than when we started" the program in July, 1940.

Arthur Winstead (D Miss.), declaring there was almost \$10 billion in earlier authorizations not yet spent, called for recommitment of the bill so that a "concrete plan of mutual cooperation" could be worked out that would avoid aiding "countries which may turn against us in the future."

June 29. Minority Leader Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) "wholeheartedly" supported the bill but criticized Vice President Nixon for a June 26 speech blaming the Democrats for the Indo-China problem.

Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) also endorsed the bill, declaring that "it is absolutely necessary that we give our friends in Asia and Europe the materials to aid them in the fight for freedom." It would be "unthinkable," he said, for the U.S. to "stand alone."

Presenting the committee amendment opposing non-aggression treaties with Communist forces, Vorys said it would make "crystal clear that we are buying no part of a Locarno Treaty for Southeast Asia."

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) offered an amendment to permit countries that had not ratified the European Defense Community treaty but had joined a collective defense program satisfactory to the U.S., to continue to receive aid. Vorys said that if the amendment were adopted, other countries would believe that Congress was "backing away from EDC" and the treaty never would be ratified by France and Italy.

James P. Richards (D S.C.) said there was a two-fold purpose in the provision as written in the bill: To warn France that if the EDC was not ratified, there would be an "agonizing reappraisal" of U.S. policy in Europe; and to assure Germany that if the treaty does not go into effect, other arrangements for European security will be worked out.

Henderson Lanham (D Ga.) and Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) supported the amendment. They argued that the bill's provision was too inflexible and that Congress could not force France to enter an agreement that she feared.

Fulton's amendment was defeated, as was another, to strike out the disputed provision, offered by Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.), who called it a "dangerously threatening gesture which succeeds only in alienating people and not in persuading them."

Burr P. Harrison (D Va.) lost in attempts to amend the bill to specify that U.S. troops should not be sent into combat without the consent of Congress, and to delete the special provision of \$800 million in aid to the Indo-Chinese area. He said that no one knew from hour to hour what this country's policy on Indo-China was, and that the bill gave too much flexibility to the President. Republicans, including Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), opposed Harrison's amendments.

An amendment to cut off economic aid to India lost on a 74-125 teller vote. Donald L. Jackson (R Calif.) said the U.S. had "no obligation to underwrite constant and premeditated abuse from the leader of India." But Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) and Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) said the amendment would be against the best interests of this country.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) offered, and later withdrew, an amendment to cut \$12 million from the technical assistance (Point Four) program.

June 30. Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.), acting chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee, won acceptance

of an amendment specifying that half of the foreign aid shipments should be sent in U.S. vessels. He was supported by a number of Congressmen from maritime districts. Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee argued that the requirement should be handled in separate legislation and that a shipping "subsidy" had no place in a foreign aid bill.

A motion to recommit the bill, offered by John Bell Williams (D Miss.) was defeated by a standing vote of 75-172.

Amendments Accepted. (June 29)

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Delete authorization of \$27 million for foreign development of weapons of advanced design. Standing vote, 49-35.

Bentley -- Delete authorization of \$75 million for manufacture of military planes in Great Britain. Standing, 85-50.

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- In earmarking \$500 million of the total authorization for the export of domestic farm surpluses, require that foreign currencies received for the commodities be used for the purposes of the bill. Voice vote.

(June 30)

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- Delete authorization to use foreign currency proceeds to finance international educational exchange activities. Voice.

Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.) -- Provide, where practicable, that 50 per cent of foreign aid goods be sent on U.S. ships. Voice.

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Delete section permitting the President to disregard laws on contracts and expenditure of funds. Standing, 122-71.

Amendments Rejected. (June 29)

Gross -- Delete references to the United Nations. Voice.

E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) -- Limit authorization for infrastructure (NATO airfields, communications, etc.) to one year (rather than three) and set amount at \$122.7 million (rather than \$321 million). Standing, 28-38.

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- Permit aid to countries that have not ratified the EDC treaty but have joined a collective defense program that is satisfactory to the U.S. Standing, 5-74.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Make discretionary, rather than mandatory, the provision to withhold aid from European countries that have not ratified the EDC treaty. Standing, 19-92.

Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.) -- Strike out provision banning aid to countries that have not ratified the EDC treaty. Voice.

Burr P. Harrison (D Va.) -- Express Congress' desire that no U.S. troops be sent to combat in Southeast Asia without the approval of Congress. Voice.

Harrison -- Delete authorization of \$800 million for aid in Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific. Voice.

Adair -- Delete \$85 million authorization for economic aid to India. Standing, 61-99; teller, 74-125.

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Place all \$224 million of development assistance authorization (economic aid) on a loan basis. Standing, 68-102.

(June 30)

Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D N.J.) -- Place Foreign Operations Administration employees overseas under the personnel laws governing the Foreign Service of the State Department. Standing 120-128; teller, 154-165.

Gross -- Delete provision to pay expenses for any U.S. citizen desiring to settle permanently in Soviet Russia. Standing, 70-74; teller, 75-113.

Gross -- Delete provision authorizing the President to take action to encourage travel by U.S. citizens abroad and by foreigners to the U.S. Voice.

Gross -- Delete authorization placing 60 FOA employees in positions without regard to civil service classification law. Voice.

Gross -- Delete authorization permitting the assignment of federal employees to international organizations. Voice.

FARM SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Action. The House and Senate approved by voice votes June 30 a conference report on the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (S 2475). The bill authorizes the President to dispose of \$1 billion in farm surpluses abroad during the next three years; \$700 million of the surplus commodities to be sold and \$300 million to be given for famine relief and other assistance.

Background. On July 28, 1953, the Senate approved S 2475, authorizing the President to use up to \$500 million of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks. The Mutual Security Act of 1953 (section 550) contained provisions for experimental disposal of \$100 million to \$250 million of farm surpluses in exchange for foreign currencies, in a manner similar to Title I of S 2475. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 114, 218.)

The House Agriculture Committee rewrote S 2475 and reported it June 9, 1954, after considering about 60 bills for disposing of farm surpluses. The House passed the Committee substitute, with amendments, authorizing expenditures of \$1.3 billion for overseas disposal of surpluses, and broadening authorizations for domestic disposal (for detailed provisions, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 771).

A conference on the differing versions of S 2475 was agreed to June 22.

Conference. The report (H Rept. 1947) agreed to by the conferees and filed June 29 accepted the House version of S 2475 with the following major changes:

Reduced from \$1 billion to \$700 million the authorization for sale of surplus farm commodities abroad

Deleted limitations on the President's use of the \$300 million for donations to alleviate famine and other conditions

Added language to broaden authority to barter surpluses for strategic materials

Eliminated provisions of the House bill which permitted domestic use of commodities in penal institutions

Permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to determine in advance that an agricultural commodity may be in surplus

Made possible the inclusion of processed foods in the surplus program

Limited the use of foreign currencies acquired under the program to purposes specifically set forth in Title I of the bill.

Debate. After brief explanations of the conference report, both houses approved the changes by voice vote.

FARM PROGRAM

Action. The House July 2 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate an omnibus farm bill (HR 9680 -- H Rept. 1927). The bill included a compromise amendment -- finally agreed to by a 228-170 vote (this roll call will be charted in CQ Weekly Report for July 9) -- to

support the prices of five of the six basic commodities on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 per cent to 90 per cent of parity in 1955. The compromise deleted a provision which would have extended rigid supports at 90 per cent of parity through 1955. The President had asked for flexible supports ranging from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of parity; GOP leaders indicated he would accept the compromise (CQ Weekly Report, p. 812.)

Background. The House Agriculture Committee June 25 voted to report the bill favorably. The vote reportedly was 26-2, with Reps. Karl C. King (R Pa.) and Paul B. Dague (R Pa.) opposed. The report was filed June 26.

Before the final vote, the Committee deleted previously approved provisions which would have permitted extension of rigid 90 per cent of parity supports for corn and cotton for two years, through 1956. In December, 1955 corn farmers would have chosen between rigid and flexible supports for 1956; cotton farmers would have chosen between 90 per cent supports with controls and 50 per cent supports without for 1956.

June 29, the House Rules Committee granted an open rule (H Res 604 -- H Rept. 2002) permitting floor amendments. Testifying for HR 9680 were Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) and Reps. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) and August H. Andresen (R Minn.) of the Agriculture Committee. King appeared in opposition.

Debate June 30.

Proponents of rigid supports for basic commodities emphasized declines in farm prices, declaring that a farm depression would drag down the rest of the economy. Flexible supports, W. R. Poage (D Tex.) said, would be "effective after they have bankrupted enough farmers." Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.): "All depressions have been farm led...When they (farmers) go down the rest of the country follows."

In reply, King asked: "...has not that (a farm decline) happened since we have had this high support program...? And does not that prove that the thing will not work?"

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) called "high price supports...inimical to city consumers."

But J. L. Pilcher (D Ga.) said "it is distribution, processing, advertising...not the farmer" that causes high prices to consumers. Fred Marshall (D Minn.) said "this new breed of city-slicker -- the processors and the professors" was trying to "divide and conquer" by turning "consumer against farmer" and "farmer against farmer."

The opposing forces debated the real cost to taxpayers -- urban and rural -- of price supports and surpluses. Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) said "raiding the Treasury in the name of the farmers is an injustice to farmers and nonfarmers alike." Cooley replied that "a deliberate effort has been made...to lead the public to believe that the price support program...has resulted in tremendous losses," and said supports for basics have "not been financially burdensome."

Gavin said rigid supports would "destroy the markets of free farmers," and warned against "socialist bureaucracy."

William M. Colmer (D Miss.) said the Administration's proposed "set-aside" program for surpluses was designed to prevent even flexible supports from declining much below 90 per cent of parity, so that opposition to rigid supports was "academic." Cooley said Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson "was going to achieve 90 per cent of parity by the set-aside but to guarantee it we wrote that provision in the bill."

Poage called the set-aside a "fool yourself" program. He said the Committee had "given them (the Administration) five-sixths of all they asked. We have tried to let them...save face." Poage objected to what he called the Administration's "holier than thou" attitude, declaring that "there is no principle involved," but merely "a question of arithmetic," in the dispute between 90 per cent supports and supports ranging from 75 per cent to 90 per cent.

Poage also contended that production of surpluses could not be controlled "simply by lowering the support price." He said farmers try to produce more to compensate for lower unit prices.

Douglas R. Stringfellow (R Utah) objected to provisions which would allow wheat farmers to choose between two methods of support, questioning "the desirability of letting any groups decide the specific content of any law which benefits them."

Several Members criticized Benson's administration of the farm program, Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) charging that "Benson has not even tried to unload the surpluses. He has talked a lot but accomplished nothing."

Abernethy accused President Eisenhower of having "repudiated" his "golden promise" to support basics at 90 per cent of parity. (The President and his supporters on the issue have denied that he promised 90 per cent supports beyond 1954 in his 1952 campaign speech at Kasson, Minn, see page 829. Abernethy quoted from the Kasson and other campaign speeches.)

Dawson expressed sorrow at "watching leaders of the House Agricultural Committee oppose their own administration."

July 1. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (DN.Y.) proposed raising dairy price supports to 90 per cent of parity. Katharine St. George (R N.Y.) said feed should not be supported at a higher level than dairy products.

In debate on an amendment (which was rejected) to delete peanuts from the category of basic commodities, H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) said the proposal was part of a "divide and conquer" strategy.

Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.) sponsored a compromise amendment to support basic commodities on a flexible scale from 82.5 per cent to 90 per cent of parity in 1955. He said this would provide "a little flexibility."

Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) called the compromise "fair." He said the President had "intimated he could not approve" a bill providing rigid supports, hinting that Mr. Eisenhower would settle for a reduced degree of flexibility. Hope opposed the compromise as well as John W. Heselton's (R Mass.) amendment to Harrison's amendment. Heselton would have lowered the minimum on the flexible scale to 75 per cent of parity.

Minority Leader Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), advocating 90 per cent supports, said "you can't kill this just a little" by splitting the difference between 75 and 90.

Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) called the compromise "the first step to get away from high rigid price supports put on in wartime."

Heselton's amendment was rejected by voice vote. Harrison's compromise was agreed to tentatively, 179-151 standing, 179-164 tellers.

Amendment Agreed To (July 1)

Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.) -- Support five of the six basics -- wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts -- on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 per cent to 90 per cent of parity in 1955. (Tobacco supports would remain at 90 per cent of parity when marketing quotas are in effect.) Standing, 179-164.

Amendments Rejected (July 1)

Charles W. Vursell (R Ill.) -- Delete peanuts from category of basic commodities. Standing, 121-159.

John W. Heselton (R Mass.) (amendment to Harrison amendment) -- Lower minimum support for five of the six (excluding tobacco) basics in 1955 to 75 per cent of parity, permitting the 75-90 flexible scale to take effect Jan. 1 as scheduled, but not for an indeterminate period as now provided by law. Voice.

TRADE ACT EXTENSION

Action. The House June 28 and the Senate June 29 agreed by voice votes to the final wording of a bill (HR 9474) extending the reciprocal trade agreements program until June 12, 1955. It was sent to the President, who signed it July 1.

Background. The Senate, in passing the House bill June 24, adopted two amendments to it (CQ Weekly Report, p. 805). No conference was requested by the House.

Debate. The House accepted a Senate amendment regarding the international General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade but changed the language of another Senate amendment, which was designed to protect domestic production of defense materiel.

As proposed by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), the revised amendment banned cuts in the duty on any article "if the President finds that such reduction would threaten domestic production" for national defense. Reed said the purpose of the new wording was to bar tariff cuts that might injure an industry that was important to the national defense, and to give greater discretion to the President.

In the Senate debate on the revised amendment approved by the House, Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) said he believed the original wording had been "a little more rigid than was desired by the executive department." Stuart Symington (D Mo.), sponsor of the amendment, agreed to the House change in wording. But, J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said that if the provision were applied by a President "who was inclined to be highly protectionist, practically all imports into this country could be stopped."

HEMISPHERE PROTECTION

Action. The Senate June 25 and the House June 29 passed by roll-call votes a resolution (S Con Res 91) expressing the sense of Congress against Communist intervention in the Western Hemisphere. The Senate vote was 69-1; the House, 372-0 (for voting see charts, pages 848-50).

Background. June 25, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously reported (S Rept. 1663) the measure, with amendments. The amendments emphasized that the Communist threat was international in scope. The resolution was introduced June 22 by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.).

June 29, the House Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously reported (H Rept. 1946) the resolution.

On June 20, the Soviet government had vetoed, in the United Nations Security Council, a resolution to refer the Guatemalan civil war to the Organization of American States.

Provisions. The resolution declared it was the sense of Congress to reaffirm its support of the Caracas Declaration of Solidarity of March 28, 1954, designed to

prevent interference in the Western Hemisphere by the International Communist movement and take necessary steps to support the Organization of American States in action to prevent interference by Communists in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) was the only Member voting against the resolution. He said June 28 he was as much opposed to Communism as anyone, but the real issue was whether the resolution would help the U.S. He added, "I do not think we ought to jump into the Guatemala situation... (The Senate has) not been adequately informed yet as to what is going on in Guatemala."

Some Senators complained that the bell signifying a roll-call vote did not sound in their offices because of mechanical troubles and therefore they had not been able to vote.

COPYRIGHT CONVENTION

Action. The Senate June 25 approved the Universal Copyright Convention (Exec. M, 83rd Congress, 1st session) by a 65-3 roll-call vote (for voting, see chart, page 850). The dissenters were Sens. George W. Malone (R Nev.), Pat McCarran (D Nev.) and Wayne Morse (I Ore.)

On June 29 a motion submitted by Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.) requesting the President to return the convention to the Senate for further consideration was tabled by a 52-23 roll-call vote.

Provisions. The Copyright Convention provides for: Universal copyright protection within the participating countries of any published works or works of art by nationals of one of those countries

The establishment of an Intergovernmental Committee to study all problems of application, operation and revision of the convention

A simplified process of universal copyright eliminating the previous requirements for filing copies and paying fees in each of the member countries.

Background. Previous to this agreement the United States was party to a series of 40 bilateral agreements on copyright procedures. On Sept. 6, 1952, the U.S. signed the Universal Copyright Convention with 39 other nations at Geneva and it was subsequently submitted to the Senate for approval.

A special Joint Subcommittee of the Foreign Relations and Judiciary Committees held hearing on the Convention on April 7-8, 1954 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 461). Twenty-seven witnesses were heard, most of whom supported the proposal.

Some objection was raised by the printing trades unions but the committee report (Exec. Rept. No. 5), filed on June 11, said that a "searching appraisal failed to disclose that either the interests of American labor or the economy of the book-manufacturing industry would be prejudiced."

Debate. On June 25 Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) termed the treaty a "remarkable document" for it "preserves our principles of copyright" while it "achieves international protection in such simple language and with such simple procedure."

The proposal to reconsider the convention, which was submitted by Sen. Neely on June 29, was prompted, Sen. Morse said, because the measure "discriminates against American authors." Morse said that U.S. copyrighting procedures were more involved and demanding than those

in other countries. He also claimed that Communist countries might be able to profit by this convention.

GAMBLING INFORMATION

Action. The Senate by unanimous consent, June 29 removed from the calendar and recommitted a bill (S 2314 -- S Rept. 500) to curb interstate transmission of gambling information.

Background. S 2314 was reported favorably July 7, 1953, but the Senate Commerce Committee reopened hearings this year (CQ Weekly Report, p. 746.) The Committee June 28 reported favorably (S Rept. 1652), with amendments, another bill (S 3542) to replace S 2314, and requested recommitment of the latter. Both bills are designed to prevent revival of wire services transmitting odds on horse and dog races for illegal off-track betting.

COPPER TARIFF

Action. The House June 28 by unanimous consent agreed to a Senate amendment to HR 7709, extending the date of suspension of certain import taxes on copper to June 30, 1955. The bill was sent to the President (CQ Weekly Report, p. 805.)

INDIAN HOSPITALS

Action. The Senate June 29 passed by a 57-27 roll-call vote (for voting, see chart, page 850). A bill (HR 303) to transfer the operation and maintenance of Indian hospitals from the Interior Department to the Public Health Service Division of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Arthur V. Watkins' (R Utah) move to reconsider was tabled by a voice vote, blocking any later attempt at reconsideration.

The Senate debated the proposal June 25 and agreed to, by voice vote, an amendment submitted by Watkins making the effective date of legislation July 1, 1955, rather than July 1, 1954.

Provisions. As passed by the Senate, HR 303 would:

Transfer, as of July 1, 1955, the operation and direction of Indian hospitals from the Interior Department to the Public Health Service

Provide that hospitals serving a specific tribe not be closed without the express consent of that tribe's ruling body.

Background. HR 303, introduced by Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) on Jan. 3, 1953, was favorably reported by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on June 17, 1953 (H Rept. 870). The House passed the bill April 26, 1954, by a voice vote.

A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held hearings May 28-29, 1954, and reported the bill favorably on June 8 (S Rept. 1530).

Debate. Sen. Watkins explained that the bill seeks "to obtain better health service for those Indian people who need it and are entitled to receive it." But A. S. (Mike) Monroney (D Okla.), claimed the bill would "liquidate the Indian hospitals."

Amendments Accepted. (June 25)

Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) -- Change the effective date of legislation from July 1, 1954 to July 1, 1955. Voice vote.

John C. Stennis (D Miss.) -- Bar closing of hospitals serving specific Indian tribes without express consent of the ruling body of that tribe. Voice.

TAX REVISION

Action. The Senate July 2 passed on a 63-9 roll call the House-approved omnibus tax bill (HR 8300) which would revise most of the nation's tax laws and grant tax relief for individuals and business. Passage after five days of debate, followed a 15-62 roll call rejection of a motion by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to recommit the bill with instructions to include in it relief for all individual income taxpayers. (For roll-call votes through July 1, see chart, page 850; July 2 roll calls will be charted in CQ Weekly Report for July 9.)

Provisions. As passed by the Senate, the bill would extend for one year, to April 1, 1955, the 52 per cent maximum corporate income rate, which would otherwise drop to 47 per cent. It would also:

Permit individuals to exclude from taxable income up to \$50 a year in dividend income received from domestic corporation

Grant retirement income tax credits

Allow deduction of medical expenses above three per cent of gross income

Liberalize dependency exemptions

Postpone the filing date for individual income tax returns to April 15

Allow deductions for child-care expenses

Permit corporations to use the faster double-declining balance method of figuring depreciation allowances on new plants and equipment

Boost certain depletion allowances.

(For details on these and other provisions, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 809-810, and in this report, Amendments Agreed To section, p. 746; for definitions of Tax Terms, see page 832, this Report.)

Background. The House March 18 had passed the tax bill with \$1.4 billion in tax cuts after rejecting a proposed \$100 increase in the \$600 personal tax exemption (CQ Weekly Report, p. 349). The Senate Finance Committee reported the tax bill June 18 with \$1.5 billion in tax cuts for individuals and corporations in fiscal 1955 (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 809-811).

Both the House and Senate Finance Committee versions included the controversial dividend tax relief amendments that would allow taxpayers to exclude from taxable income up to \$50 of dividend income received after July 31, 1954, and before Aug. 1, 1955, and to deduct from their tax bills up to five per cent of remaining dividend income. In subsequent years, the exclusion would go up to \$100, and the tax credit to 10 per cent.

Debate. Began June 28. Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee which handled the bill, said the tax bill would provide "a reduction in tax barriers to economic growth," and that about "60 per cent of the relief in the bill goes to individuals." He noted that "because of budget limitations, the bill does not go as far as many would like," but added that failure to enact the measure would "sorely disappoint millions of taxpayers."

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) formally offered an amendment to eliminate the dividend exclusion and credit provision, and substitute an amendment to increase the present annual \$600 personal tax exemption for taxpayers and their dependents to \$700. George said that the proposal would be "effective on individual incomes for the calendar year 1955," and subsequent years. The estimated revenue loss from a \$100 increase in the tax exemption would be about \$2.4 billion a year.

In addition to George, the amendment was sponsored by Democratic Sens. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.), J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.), Russell B. Long (La.), and George A. Smathers (Fla.)

George explained that his feeling that "we are living in a very troubled world," and that even "if we happily escape war we shall be forced into a continued program of high expenditures for national defense" led the amendment's sponsors to modify the original proposal which called for a \$200 1955 boost, and ultimately a \$400 boost, in the personal tax exemption.

June 29. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) called the tax bill "an economic, social and moral monstrosity," and described the dividend relief provision as "unfair, unjustified and ineffective." He said the relief provisions for individual taxpayers "are the chocolate coating on the bitter pill of huge tax concessions to the wealthy."

Douglas charged that under the Senate Finance Committee version of the tax bill, "the average taxpaying family would get \$12 a year" in tax relief, while the "440,000 families...who own 80 per cent of the stock of corporations" would average "more than \$1,500 apiece."

Millikin countered that Douglas had been talking "nonsense," and charged he had compiled "ill-informed statistics."

June 30. Millikin offered a series of amendments in the nature of a substitute for the George amendments which he asked unanimous consent to have considered en bloc.

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) objected, and Millikin had to offer the amendments separately.

His first amendment was to limit the tax credit on dividend income received by individual stockholders to five per cent, instead of allowing the credit to go up to 10 per cent after July 31, 1955. The tax credit increase to 10 per cent had been approved by the House and recommended by the Senate Finance Committee.

Millikin said the reduction would reduce the revenue loss of the dividend provision from \$840 million to \$420 million a year. The George amendment would have eliminated the dividend credit provision entirely, but George said he would not oppose the Millikin amendment because "it is only half as bad as the provision voted by the House..."

The Senate agreed to the amendment by voice vote.

Millikin then offered a more controversial substitute for the George amendment which would allow the individual taxpayer an additional \$100 exemption that would in effect be worth \$20 in tax savings to the taxpayer in the first income bracket.

Millikin explained that "the first bracket rate is 20 per cent, so that the credit will be 20 per cent of \$100, or \$20." He said the taxpayer whose tax amounted to \$500 would find his tax bill "reduced by this credit to \$480."

Millikin said that if the George amendment providing for a flat \$100 increase in the personal tax exemption for taxpayers and their dependents, "should be adopted, about five million persons would be taken off the tax rolls," while under his amendment, which applied only to the taxpayer and not to dependents, "about two million persons would be taken off the tax rolls."

Douglas opposed the Millikin amendment, saying the taxpayer would "need a bevy of accountants and a squadron of lawyers" to understand it.

And Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) protested there would not be "a penny" of the tax credit for the taxpayers' offsprings.

"This is a bill which places a premium on bachelorhood and spinsterhood," he declared.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) called the amendment "a poor substitute," and criticized the parts of the plan which would deny the \$20 credit to taxpayers who took the credits or deductions provided in the bill for depreciation, dividend income, retirement income, and child-care expenses.

The Millikin amendment was rejected on a 46-49 roll-call vote that was on a party-line basis with the exception of Sen. William Langer (R N.D.), who voted with the Democrats against the amendment.

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) also joined the Democrats in opposing the amendment. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) did not vote, but was announced as favoring the amendment. (For voting see chart, p. 850).

The George amendment was considered next, Morse supported it, saying the "crying need of the country at this time" is for stimulation of the purchasing power of people in the low-income brackets. Millikin charged the amendment would result in "a very heavy deficit." And Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) declared that this was no time to vote for further tax cuts.

The Senate rejected the George amendment on another 46-49 roll-call vote, with four Democrats joining 45 Republicans to defeat the proposal. They were Sens. Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), Edwin C. Johnson (Colo.), A. Willis Robertson (Va.), and Spessard L. Holland (Fla.). The two Republicans who voted with 43 Democrats and Morse in favor of the amendment were Sens. Langer and Millon R. Young (N.D.).

The Senate also turned down two proposals to cut the present 27½ per cent oil and gas depletion allowance. Douglas charged that the present tax benefit has "helped to create the Texas oil millionaires who are trying to dominate the thoughts and politics of the United States."

July 1. The Senate agreed to an amendment to limit to \$50 the amount of annual dividend income that could be excluded from taxes. Under the House and Senate Committee bill, the dividend exclusion would have gone up to \$100 after the first year.

On a subsequent amendment by Johnson (Colo.), the Senate voted 71-13 to knock out the provision under which individuals could take a tax credit equal to five per cent of their annual dividend income. The five per cent credit was the compromise provision which had been agreed to June 30. Eliminating it from the bill was regarded as a defeat for the Eisenhower Administration which had asked for dividend tax relief.

Long offered an amendment to knock out the \$50 dividend exclusion provision and to provide a \$20 tax credit for each taxpayer. The Senate rejected the amendment on a 33-50 roll call, with Langer and Young the only two Republicans voting for it. The \$20 credit would have meant an annual \$1.4 billion revenue loss.

Amendments agreed to, (June 30)

Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) -- (To the House bill) Strike out provision allowing a 10 per cent tax credit in the case of dividends received after July 31, 1955, and provide that in taxable years after July 31, 1954, individuals will be allowed a tax credit equal to five per cent of dividend income from domestic corporations. Voice vote.

Millikin -- (To the House bill) Perfect language dealing with limitation on the amount of tax credit to provide that the credit shall not exceed five per cent of taxable income in a taxable year ending after Dec. 31, 1954. Voice.

(July 1)

Millikin -- Delete exclusion from taxes of up to \$100 of dividend income received in taxable years ending after July 31, 1955, and provide that in taxable years ending after July 31, 1954, up to \$50 of dividend income received by individuals from domestic corporation can be excluded from taxable income. Voice.

Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) and 13 other Senators -- Allow non-profit industrial development corporations which build or remodel plants for a new industry to negotiate a rental contract under which it could recover most of its funds in the initial years of the contract. Voice.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) -- Deny income tax exemption to charitable foundations or other organizations which make donations to subversive groups or individuals. Voice.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Include olive among the strategic minerals for which a 23 per cent depletion allowance is permitted. Voice.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Grant full income-splitting benefits now enjoyed by married couples to all heads of families, including single persons. Voice. (But the Senate later voted to reconsider its adoption, and the amendment was withdrawn).

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Make clear that the FBI and the Justice Department have the power to investigate any alleged irregularities by employees of the Treasury Department. Voice.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Provide tax relief for farmers on diseased livestock which they must dispose of. Voice.

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) -- Delete provisions (previously accepted) which would allow individuals a tax credit equal to five per cent of their dividend income from domestic corporations (and provide for a study of dividend income by the Secretary of the Treasury. Roll call, 71-13.

Williams -- Extend the statute of limitations from three to five years on federal offenses. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Exempt certain amateur baseball games from the admissions tax. Voice.

Humphrey -- Provide for accelerated depreciation of farm grain storage facilities. Voice.

Wayne Morse (I Ore.) -- Eliminate the seven-day "waiting" period for certain tax-exempt sickness or accident payments to employees. Voice.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- Exempt from the admission tax college benefit games for crippled children. Voice.

George W. Malone (R Nev.) -- Include titanium among metals eligible for the 23 per cent depreciation allowance. Voice.

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- Allow corporations to spread deductions for charitable contributions in excess of the amount for which deductions can be taken in any one year over succeeding taxable years. Voice.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Specify for tax purposes the types of corporations which do not come under the definition of a foreign personal holding company. Voice.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Add "drainage districts" to provision on conservation district. Voice.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) -- Technical amendment relating to distribution of stocks and securities by a regulated public utility. Voice.

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Amend provision dealing with plans for transfer to a controlled corporation. Voice.

Bennett -- Include a provision dealing with partnership distributions when an employee enters a partnership during a three-year period. Voice.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) -- Technical amendments relating to a bona fide bid to sell certain minerals, and changing the date from June 18, 1954, to June 22, 1954, on certain liquidation plans. Voice.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Provide special rules for loss or gain on certain corporation liquidation sales during 1954. Voice.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Provide for special tax treatment of agricultural research activities. Voice.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Provide a credit for medical care costs; amend provision dealing with gross income from personal holding companies. Voice votes.

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Technical amendment dealing with necessary improvements on real property subdivided for sale. Voice.

Martin -- Technical amendments relating to irrevocable disclaimers, decrees for support, and partnership accounting dates. Voice votes.

Millikin -- Technical amendment on trusts. Voice.
July 2

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Exempt from the admissions tax tickets to historical pageants or rodeos provided the proceeds are used only for the event, and that no individual benefits from the earnings. Voice.

Johnson (Texas) -- Deny tax exemption to any foundation or other organization which interferes in a political campaign or seeks to influence an election. Voice.

J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D Del.) -- Technical amendment on regulated utilities. Voice.

Amendments rejected. (June 30)

Walter F. George (D Ga.) and four other Senators -- (as modified) Delete provisions granting dividend exclusions and tax credit, and provide for an increase from \$600 to \$700 in the annual personal income tax exemption for all taxpayers and their dependents, effective in taxable years after Dec. 31, 1954. Roll call, 46-49.

Millikin -- (Substitute for the George amendment) Allow individuals to take a tax credit equal to an additional personal exemption of \$100 multiplied by the rate (now 20 per cent) for the first \$2,000 of taxable income, effective July 1, 1954. Provide that this credit shall not be available to individuals who take the credit allowed for dividend or retirement income, or the deductions for depreciation or certain child-care expenses. Roll call, 46-49.

John J. Williams (R Del.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), and Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Provide for a 15 per cent depletion allowance on oil and gas wells in lieu of the existing 27½ per cent rate. Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- (Substitute for the Williams amendment) Allow the full 27½ per cent depletion allowance when taxable income from all oil and gas property does not exceed \$1 million; reduce the depletion allowance rate to 21 per cent where such income does not exceed \$5 million; reduce the rate to 15 per cent when such income exceeds \$5 million. Standing.

July 1

William Langer (R N.D.) -- Grant tax exemptions to Americans on interest from West German bonds issued to build homes for refugees and residents of West Germany who lost their homes in World War II. Voice.

Russell B. Long (D La.) and four other Senators -- Allow a \$20 tax credit a year to each taxpayer, and delete the provision granting a \$50 annual dividend exclusion. Roll call, 33-50.

Morse -- Delete the amendment allowing accelerated depreciation for new plants and equipment by the double-declining balance method. Roll call, 20-60.

Williams -- Remove from tax-exempt status certain farm cooperatives which do not make bona fide transfers. Voice.

Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) -- Include in the 23 per cent depletion allowance class bauxite produced anywhere in the Western Hemisphere (two amendments). Voice votes.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Provide for the averaging of the excess-profits tax in lieu of determination of the tax on a year-by-year basis. Voice.

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- (as modified) Delete provision in effect exempting certain life insurance proceeds from the estate tax, and place a \$100,000 ceiling on the estate-tax exemption. Roll call, 23-60.

(July 2)

Douglas, Humphrey, and Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) -- Allow farmers to write off on their taxes in one year the total cost of new farm equipment up to 25 per cent of their gross income. Roll call, 15-65.

A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Strike out all provisions except the one-year extension of the 52 per cent corporate income tax rate. Roll call, 15-58.

SEN. BUTLER DIES

Sen. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) 76, who died July 1 was the fourth Senator to die in office this year and the third from Nebraska, in three years. (Former Minority Leader Kenneth Wherry (R Neb.) died Nov. 29, 1951, and Sen. Dwight Griswold (R Neb.), died April 12. For background on other deaths see CQ Weekly Report, p. 798.)

Sen. Butler's death again leaves the Senate with 47 Democrats and 47 Republicans. Nebraska's Gov. Robert B. Crosby (R) is expected to name a Republican to fill the vacancy until the November election. Sen. Butler's term, expires Jan. 3, 1959.

Serving his third term in the Senate, Sen. Butler was Chairman of the Insular and Interior Affairs Committee and a member of the Finance Committee, the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures, and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. He also headed the GOP committee on committees.

Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) ranking member of the Interior Committee, is chairman of the Finance Committee. Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.), a supporter of the President's "partnership" approach to public power, is therefore in line to become Interior Chairman. (For background on Committee rank, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 734.)

CQ's scorecard on Sen. Butler's voting:

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On the Record
1954*	96%	85%	90%
1953	97%	93%	64%
82nd	91%	82%	79%
81st	94%	59%	90%
80th	95%	74%	86%
79th	94%	60%	65%

	Voting Participation	Party Voting	Eisenhower Support	Eisenhower Opposition
1954*	82%	74%	65%	29%
1953	45%	42%	47%	6%
82nd	71%	--	--	--

For definitions, see CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 77-82 and 92-98; CQ Weekly Report, 1954, pp. 657-66 and 819-24.

*Through June 23.

House Votes: Hemisphere Protection, Mutual Security

36. Western Hemisphere Protection (S Con Res 91). Express the sense of Congress that the United States should reaffirm its support of the Caracas Declaration of Solidarity of March 28, 1954, and that the U.S. take all necessary and proper steps to support the Organization of American States in taking appropriate action to prevent any interference by the international Communist movement in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere. Adoption of resolution. Adopted, 372-0, June 29. (See story, p. 843.)

37. Mutual Security Authorization for 1955 (HR 9678). Authorize \$3.6 billion in military and economic assistance to

friendly nations to promote the security and foreign policy of the United States. VORYS (R Ohio) amendment to provide that no funds authorized in the bill be used on behalf of governments which are committed by treaty to maintain Communist rule over any defined area in Asia. Agreed to, 389-0, June 30. (See story, p. 840.)

38. Mutual Security Authorization for 1955 (HR 9678). Passage of bill. Passed, 260-126, June 30.

TOTAL				REPUBLICAN				DEMOCRAT			
YEAS 372 389 260				YEAS 193 199 118				YEAS 178 189 141			
NAYS 0 0 126				NAYS 0 0 79				NAYS 0 0 47			
36 37 38				36 37 38				36 37 38			
ALABAMA				ALABAMA				ALABAMA			
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	N	5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	N	AL Sadiak (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 Harvey (R)	?	Y	N
7 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	Y	DELAWARE				1 Madden (D)	?	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	?	?	AL Warburton (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 Merrill (R)	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	FLORIDA				9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	N	IOWA			
4 Roberts (D)	?	Y	Y	1 Campbell (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden (D)	Y	Y	N	7 Haley (D)	Y	Y	N	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	X
ARIZONA				5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	N	3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	N
2 Patten (D)	Y	Y	N	4 Lantaff (D)	?	Y	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	N
1 Rhodes (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 Matthews (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS				6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N	4 LeCompte (R)	?	?	?
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	N	1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	N
4 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	GEORGIA				2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	N
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	Y	KANSAS			
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	N	4 Camp (D)	?	?	?	3 George (R)	Y	Y	N
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	N	2 Pilcher (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Miller (D)	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				3 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	N
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 Landrum (D)	Y	Y	N	2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	N
13 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	N	7 Lanham (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N
6 Condon (D)	Y	?	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	Y	KENTUCKY			
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	Y	?	X	8 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen (D)	Y	Y	Y	IDAHO				1 Gregory (D)	?	Y	Y
12 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	N	7 Perkins (D)	Y	Y	Y
11 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 Pfof (D)	?	?	?	3 Robison (R)	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailliard (R)	?	?	?	ILLINOIS				5 Spence (D)	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller (D)	Y	Y	Y	16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Watts (D)	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss (D)	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Natcher (D)	Y	Y	Y
29 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	N	25 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	N	LOUISIANA			
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	19 Chipperfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Boggs (D)	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	21 Mack (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	N
27 Sheppard (D)	Y	Y	Y	15 Mason (R)	?	?	X	1 Hebert (D)	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt (R)	Y	Y	N	24 Price (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Long (D)	?	?	X
30 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	Y	14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	6 Morrison (D)	?	?	?
9 Younger (R)	Y	Y	Y	20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles County				22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	N
23 Doyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	N	3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	N
21 Hiestand (R)	Y	Y	Y	23 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	Y	MAINE			
25 Hillings (R)	?	?	?	Chicago—Cook County				1 Hale (R)	?	?	?
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Busbey (R)	?	?	X	3 McIntire (R)	Y	Y	N
19 Rolifield (D)	?	Y	Y	13 Church (R)	Y	Y	N	2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	N
22 Holt (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 Dawson (D)	?	Y	Y	MARYLAND			
18 Hosmer (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 Gordon (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	Y
17 King (D)	Y	Y	Y	12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	N	7 Friedel (D)	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	N	6 Hyde (R)	Y	Y	Y
26 Yorty (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Miller (R)	?	Y	Y
COLORADO				2 O'Hara (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Small (R)	Y	Y	Y
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	Y	11 Sheehan (R)	Y	Y	N	MASSACHUSETTS			
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 Yates (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Bowler (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Boland (D)	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	INDIANA				10 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	N	4 Donohue (D)	?	Y	Y
3 Cretella (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 Beamer (R)	?	?	X	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y
1 Dodd (D)	?	?	?	7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	N	1 Heseltin (R)	Y	Y	Y
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Lane (D)	Y	Y	Y
				3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	N	14 Martin (R)	-	-	-
								MISSOURI			
								5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	Y
								9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	Y
								8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	Y
								6 Cole (R)	Y	Y	N
								2 Curtis (R)	?	Y	Y
								4 Hillelson (R)	Y	Y	N
								10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y
								1 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	Y
								11 Moulder (D)	Y	Y	N
								7 Short (R)	Y	Y	N
								3 Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	Y
								MONTANA			
								2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	N
								1 Metcalf (D)	Y	Y	Y
								NEBRASKA			
								1 Curtis (R)	?	?	X
								3 Harrison (R)	Y	Y	N

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

DECLARED STANDS

RECORD VOTES

NOT RECORDED:

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE:

— Not a Member when this vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker—eligible but usually does not vote.)

DECLARED STANDS

36 37 38				36 37 38				36 37 38				36 37 38				
2 Hruska (R)	Y	Y	N	10 Kelly (D)	Y	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA	21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	N	21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	N
4 Miller (R)	?	?	X	9 Keogh (D)	Y	Y	Y	11 Bonin (R)	?	?	?	3 Gentry (D)	Y	Y	N	
NEVADA				19 Klein (D)	Y	Y	Y	30 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	Y	13 Hard (D)	Y	Y	Y	
AL Young (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 Latham (R)	Y	Y	Y	17 Bush (R)	Y	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	Y	
NEW HAMPSHIRE				13 Multer (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 Carrigg (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 Lucas (D)	?	?	?	
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	16 Powell (D)	?	?	✓	29 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	14 Lyle (D)	?	?	X	
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	15 Ray (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	
NEW JERSEY				14 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	Y	28 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	Y	
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	Y	20 Roosevelt (D)	Y	Y	Y	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA				27 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	Y	Y	Y	
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 Alexander (D)	Y	Y	N	23 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	N	16 Regan (D)	?	?	X	
6 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Barden (D)	?	?	X	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	18 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N	
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	N	7 James (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	Y	
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	N	7 Carlyle (D)	Y	Y	N	24 Kearns (R)	?	?	?	8 Thomas (D)	?	?	N	
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Chatham (D)	?	?	✓	21 Kelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	Y	
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	N	8 King (R)	Y	Y	N	10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	Y	
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	N	13 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 Wilson (D)	?	?	X	
9 Osmer (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	N	26 Morgan (D)	?	Y	Y	UTAH				
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Fountain (D)	Y	Y	N	16 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Dawson (R)	Y	Y	Y	
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	N	14 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Stringfellow (R)	Y	Y	N	
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N	22 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	N	VERMONT				
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 Shuford (D)	Y	Y	N	18 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	AL Prouty (R)	Y	Y	Y	
NEW MEXICO				NORTH DAKOTA				19 Stauffer (R)	Y	Y	Y	VIRGINIA				
AL Dempsey (D)	?	?	N	AL Burdick (R)	?	?	?	20 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	N	4 Abbt (D)	Y	Y	N	
AL Fernandez (D)	?	?	Y	AL Krueger (R)	?	?	N	15 Walter (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 Broyhill (R)	Y	Y	Y	
NEW YORK				OHIO				Philadelphia				3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	Y	
3 Becker (R)	Y	Y	Y	14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	Y	
37 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	23 Bender (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Byrne (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	N	
2 Derounian (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	N	4 Chudoff (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Poff (R)	Y	Y	Y	
26 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Grahahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y	N	
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	?	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	N	
32 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	N	6 Scott (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 Tuck (D)	Y	Y	N	
38 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	N	RHODE ISLAND				9 Wampler (R)	Y	Y	Y	
35 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	N	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	Y	WASHINGTON				
40 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	
30 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	20 Feighan (D)	?	?	✓	SOUTH CAROLINA				5 Horn (R)	?	?	?	
39 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	Y	18 Hays (D)	?	?	✓	4 Ashmore (D)	Y	Y	N	3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	N	
42 Pillton (R)	?	?	?	2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	N	AL Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	Y	
41 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	N	1 Pelly (R)	Y	Y	Y	
43 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	
35 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	N	2 Riley (D)	?	?	?	2 Westland (R)	Y	Y	Y	
28 St. George (R)	?	?	Y	17 McGregor (R)	?	?	N	1 Rivers (D)	Y	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA				
36 Taber (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA				3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	N	
31 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 Reams (I)	Y	Y	Y	2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	N	6 Byrd (D)	Y	Y	Y	
1 Wainwright (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Schenck (R)	Y	Y	N	1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	N	5 Kee (D)	Y	Y	Y	
29 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 Scherer (R)	Y	Y	N	TENNESSEE				1 Mollohan (D)	Y	Y	Y	
34 Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y	X	2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 Neal (R)	Y	Y	N	
New York City				12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	Y	
5 Bosch (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 Weichel (R)	?	?	X	9 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	WISCONSIN				
24 Buckley (D)	?	?	✓	OKLAHOMA				4 Evins (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	
11 Celler (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)	?	?	?	3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	N	
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	N	7 Murray (D)	?	?	?	9 Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	
7 Delaney (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Edmondson (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Kersten (R)	?	?	?	
23 Dollinger (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Reece (R)	Y	Y	N	7 Laird (R)	Y	Y	N	
18 Donovan (D)	?	?	Y	4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Sutton (D)	?	?	?	10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	N	
12 Dorn (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	Y	TEXAS				1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	
22 Fine (D)	Y	Y	Y	OREGON				15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	N	6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	N	
25 Fino (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Angell (R)	?	?	?	2 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	N	
8 Heiler (D)	?	?	✓	2 Coon (R)	Y	Y	N	17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	Y	
6 Holtzman (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	AL Dies (D)	Y	Y	N	WYOMING				
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 Norblad (R)	?	?	?	7 Dowdy (D)	Y	Y	N	AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	N	

Senate Votes: Hemisphere Protection, Copyrights, Indians, Taxes

77. Western Hemisphere Protection (S Con Res 94). Express the sense of the Congress that the United States should reaffirm its support of the Caracas Declaration of Solidarity of March 28, 1954, and that the U.S. take all necessary and proper steps to support the Organization of American States in taking appropriate action to prevent any interference by the international Communist movement in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere. Adoption of resolution. Adopted, 69-1, June 25. (See story, p. 843.)

78. Copyright Convention (Executive M). Provide that any nation which is a party to the convention grants the same copyright protection to the scientific and artistic works of other nations as it grants to works of its own nationals. Ratification of treaty (two-thirds majority or 46 "yeas" required). Ratified, 65-3, June 25. (See story, p. 844.)

79. Copyright Convention (Executive M). KNOWLAND (R Calif.) motion to table motion of NEELY (D W.Va.) to reconsider vote by which Senate consented to ratification of convention, and request the President to return the resolution of ratification. Agreed to, 52-23, June 29. (Thus the motion to reconsider was killed, and the ratification continued in effect.)

80. Indian Health (HR 303). Transfer the maintenance and operation of Indian hospitals and health facilities to the Public Health Service. Passage of bill. Passed, 57-27, June 29. (See story, p. 844.)

81. Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (HR 8300). Make general revisions in the internal revenue laws. MILLIKIN (R Colo.) substitute (for GEORGE, D Ga., amendment) to provide an additional \$100 personal exemption, calculated at the existing rate of 20 per cent. on the first \$2,000 of individuals' taxable income, effective July 1, 1954. (With certain exceptions, this would mean a \$20 tax credit for the taxpayer, where the George amendment proposed an additional \$100 exemption for both the taxpayer and for each of his dependents.) Rejected, 46-49, June 30. (See story, p. 845.)

82. Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (HR 8300). GEORGE (D Ga.) amendment to provide for an increase from \$600 to \$700 in the annual personal income tax exemptions for all taxpayers and their dependents, effective on 1955 income, and delete provisions granting dividend exclusions and tax credit. Rejected, 46-49, June 30.

83. Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (HR 8300). JOHNSON (D Col.) amendment to delete provisions in bill which would allow individuals a tax credit equal to five per cent of their dividend income from domestic corporations, and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct a study of dividend income. Agreed to, 71-13, July 1.

84. Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (HR 8300). LONG (D La.) amendment to grant each taxpayer a \$20 tax credit each year and delete the provision permitting a \$50 annual dividend exclusion. Rejected, 33-50, July 1.

85. Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (HR 8300). MORSE (I Ore.) amendment to delete the provision allowing accelerated depreciation for new plants and equipment by the double-declining balance method. Rejected, 20-60, July 1.

86. Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (HR 8300). GORE (D Tenn.) amendment to delete provision exempting, in effect, certain life insurance proceeds from the estate tax, and place a \$100,000 ceiling on the over-all estate-tax exemption. Rejected, 23-60, July 1.

		77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	RECORD VOTES		DECLARED STANDS										
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	69	65	52	57	46	46	71	33	20	23	FOR: Y (yea)	✓	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.										
	NAYS	1	3	23	27	49	49	13	50	60	60	AGAINST: N (nay)	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against										
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	36	35	41	44	46	2	33	2	1	1	NOT RECORDED:	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.										
	NAYS	1	1	1	0	1	45	10	41	40	41	NOT ELIGIBLE:	—	Not a Member when this vote was taken.										
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	32	30	11	12	0	43	37	30	18	21													
	NAYS	0	1	22	27	47	4	3	9	20	19													
		77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86			77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	
ALABAMA																								
Hill (D)		Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Sparkman (D)		Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA																								
Goldwater (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hayden (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS																								
Fulbright (D)		✓	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan (D)		✓	?	?	?	N	Y	✓	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA																								
Knowland (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Kuchel (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
COLORADO																								
Johnson (D)		Y	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Millikin (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT																								
Bush (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Portell (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
DELAWARE																								
Frear (D)		Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Williams (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
FLORIDA																								
Holland (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Smathers (D)		✓	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
GEORGIA																								
George (D)		Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Russell (D)		✓	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO																								
Dworshak (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Welker (R)		✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS																								
Dirksen (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Douglas (D)		✓	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA																								
Capehart (R)		?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Jenner (R)		?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
IOWA																								
Gillette (D)		Y	Y	X	Y	N	X	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hickenlooper (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
KANSAS																								
Carlson (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Schoeppel (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
KENTUCKY																								
Clements (D)		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Cooper (R)		Y	Y	✓	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
LOUISIANA																								
Ellender (D)		Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Long (D)		Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
MAINE																								
Payne (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Smith (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MARYLAND																								
Beall (R)		✓	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Butler (R)		?	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS																								
Kennedy (D)		Y	✓	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Saltonstall (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN																								
Ferguson (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Potter (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MINNESOTA																								
Humphrey (D)		✓	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thye (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI																								
Eastland (D)		✓	?	?	?	N	Y	✓	✓	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis (D)		✓	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI																								
Hennings (D)		?	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓	✓	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington (D)		✓	?	N	N	N	Y	✓	✓	?	?	?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MONTANA																								
Mansfield (D)		Y	Y	?	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA																								
Butler (R)		Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bowring (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEVADA																								
Malone (R)		?	N	✓	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
McCarran (D)		Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE																								
Bridges (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Upton (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEW JERSEY																								
Hendrickson (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Smith (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO																								
Anderson (D)		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez (D)		?	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK																								



(June 25 - July 1)

committee roundup

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Assignments

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Committees. Senate Post Office and Civil Service, and District of Columbia.

Sen. Edward D. Crippa (R Wyo.) to the Post Office Committee, replacing Sen. Eva Bowring (R Neb.).

Sen. Crippa to the District of Columbia Committee, taking the place of Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.). (June 29)

Action

ATOMIC ENERGY

Committee. Joint Atomic Energy.

Action. Ordered unanimously reported clean bills (HR 9757 and S 3690) to revise the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.

Background. The President Feb. 17 asked Congress to amend the Act to permit exchange of atomic information with U.S. allies and to develop peacetime uses of atomic energy with the help of private industry. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 233). Hearings were held on HR 8862 and S 3323 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 742) but these bills were replaced with clean bills. (For atomic energy lobbying, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 859; for other developments, CQ Weekly Report, pp. 779 and 814.)

Provisions. HR 9757 and S 3690 provide that:

Production and utilization facilities in development of atomic power may be owned by private persons under license from the Atomic Energy Commission.

Title to all "special nuclear material" is in the government of the U.S., but lease of special nuclear material to private industry is authorized.

Patents applied for in the atomic field before Sept. 1, 1959, are subject to a limited form of compulsory licensing

Fair prices are to be paid by the federal government for special nuclear material produced by private industry

The AEC can establish guaranteed prices for special nuclear material, delivered to it for periods up to seven years

Private producers may sell and export by-product material under license

"Agreements for cooperation" may be made, with adequate security guarantees, under which the U.S. may

cooperate with other nations in the peacetime fields of atomic energy and may transfer atomic information and special nuclear material for non-military use by such nations

Under adequate security safeguards, information concerning the tactical application of atomic weapons, use of such weapons by personnel and defense against atomic weapons may be transferred to another nation or regional defense organization. Information on design or manufacture of such weapons is not allowed

The President is authorized to treat a group of nations as a single nation in making them a party to an international arrangement for cooperation in the implementation of an international atomic pool for peaceful purposes

Through tighter security provisions, anyone connected with atomic enterprises could be fined heavily if convicted of knowingly revealing restricted data

The chairman of AEC has broader authority to direct the administrative operations, specifying that in public functions and statements he acts on behalf of the Commission.

Related Developments. An investigation of the proposed \$105 million Atomic Energy Commission contract for power in the Tennessee Valley was started June 25 by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Monopoly. The contract, ordered negotiated by President Eisenhower, would provide power for present TVA customers in the Memphis area from private power sources.

A proposal by Rep. Chet Hollifield (D Calif.), joint committee member, to place restrictions on the authority of AEC to conclude private power contracts was defeated by the Committee June 30. The Committee decided to retain the AEC's present broad authority to conclude 25-year contracts.

HOUSING BILL

Committee. Senate-House Conference on 'HR 7839, the omnibus "Housing Act of 1954."

Action. June 28 began a series of closed-door meetings to resolve differences between the House and Senate-passed versions of the bill, (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 451, 709, 770).

Developments.

June 28. Conferees announced they would recommend the Senate provision retaining the present \$2,500 maximum limits on FHA-insured home repair and improvement loans and the existing maturity period of three years and 32 days on such loans. The President had requested, and the House had granted an increase to \$3,000 in the maximum limit on such loans and an extension to five years and 32 days of the maturity period. The Conferees also accepted the Senate amendments restricting lenders of FHA-insured repair loans to those subject to government supervision or approved by the FHA, limiting FHA-insured repair loans to those which will be used to improve the basic livability or utility of the property, and barring multiple FHA-insured repair loans in excess of the maximum limit for such loans.

June 29-30. Conferees met, but took no major actions, and scheduled their next meeting for July 7.

SERVICEMEN'S VOTE

Committee. House Administration, Subcommittee on Elections.

Action. June 25 approved for reporting to the full committee HR 8917, as amended, to entitle members of the Armed Forces on active duty in time of war to vote in the national election, if otherwise qualified, without regard to state registration or poll-tax laws. Recommended that this version be substituted for the text of a similar Senate-passed measure (S 1654).

Testimony.

June 25. Representing the Department of Defense, Maj. Francis J. Grogan, Office of the Army's Chief of Legislative Liaison, supported HR 8917.

RE-ENLISTMENT BONUSES

Committee. Senate Armed Services.

Action. June 25 approved S 3539 amending the Career Compensation Act to provide higher bonuses for re-enlistment in the armed forces.

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) said June 25 that the higher bonus is aimed at offsetting a drop in re-enlistments.

Provisions. S 3539 would more than double the bonus for many first-termers who rejoin. The bonuses would taper off for subsequent enlistments. Saltonstall estimated costs of the additional bonus for first-termers at \$68 million the first year, but said reduced training costs would more than offset this if only five per cent more re-enlist.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Committee. House Ways and Means.

Action. June 29 ordered reported a bill (HR 9709) to extend federal unemployment compensation benefits to approximately 4 million workers, covering for the first time 2.5 million federal employees and an additional 1.5 million in private industry. The Committee voted June 25, reportedly along party lines, to reject amendments by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) and other Democrats intended to increase benefits and extend their duration.

Background. HR 9709 is a "clean bill" incorporating several provisions of HR 8857 and HR 6539 (CQ Weekly Report pp. 745, 780 and 813).

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

Committee. Senate Judiciary.

Action. Reported favorably (S Rept 1694) a bill (S 37) to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938.

Provisions. The bill would strip diplomatic immunity from any foreign diplomat or consular officer engaged in political publicity or propaganda.

ESPIONAGE DEATH PENALTY

Committee. House Judiciary.

Action. Reported favorably (H Rept 2017) a bill (HR 9580) amending, revising and extending the laws relating to espionage and sabotage.

Provisions. Provides the death penalty for peacetime espionage and redefines and broadens the definition of sabotage.

Background. The bill is part of Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.'s recommended program for dealing with Communists and subversives (CQ Weekly Report, p. 484).

PENTAGON 'LITTLE CABINET'

Committee. Senate Armed Services.

Action. June 28 reported S 3466 to provide two additional Assistant Secretaries each for the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Background. Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson had requested the "little cabinet" officials, said he hoped to get top business executives for the \$15,000-a-year posts.

Provisions. S 3466 would amend section 102 (a) of the Army Organization Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 264) to provide the additional officials, one of whom, in each service, would serve as comptroller. It raises to 30 the total of top civilian officials in the military appointed by the President and subject to Senate confirmation.

LAND TRANSFER

Committee. Senate Armed Services.

Action. June 25 favorably reported (S Rept 1639) a bill (HR 9340) authorizing transfer of certain land in Camp Blanding to the State of Florida.

Background. The President May 25 had vetoed a similar bill (HR 7512) as unconstitutional because it had called for details of the transaction to be subject to approval by the Senate and House Armed Services Committees. HR 9340, which passed the House June 22, was worded to meet the President's objections (CQ Weekly Report, p. 672).

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Committee. Senate Armed Services.

Action. Cut about \$40 million from a House-approved bill (HR 9242) authorizing \$877,090,600 in military construction works which is being studied by the committee.

Background. The House passed the measure May 26 by a 346-0 rollcall vote (CQ Weekly Report, p. 678).

SALE OF VESSELS

Committee. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Action. June 28 reported (S Rept 1645) a bill (S J Res 161) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell two war-built passenger-cargo vessels, the S.S. President Cleveland and the S.S. President Wilson.

Background. S J Res 161 was introduced by Senator John M. Butler (R Md.) for himself and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.). A companion measure (H J Res 534), has been approved by the house.

Provisions. The vessels would be sold on an as-is, where-is basis at a price of \$6,500,000 each, less depreciation of \$1,225 a day per vessel from April 1, 1954, to date of sale.

SHIP BUILDING

Committee. House Merchant Marine.

Action. June 28 reported (H Rept 1929), a bill

(HR 9252) providing for construction of cargo-passenger vessels to build up and modernize the merchant fleet and to stimulate the lagging ship-building industry. The bill was submitted by Rep. Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.) May 24, 1954.

Hearings were held on May 27, June 3, 29, and 30.

SHIP MODERNIZATION

Committee. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Action. June 28 reported (S Rept 1647) a bill (S 3546) for modernizing merchant-type vessels in the reserve fleet.

Provisions. S 3546 provides for an immediate program for modernization and improvement of such merchant-type vessels in the reserve fleet as are necessary for national defense. The bill, introduced by Sen. John M. Butler (R Md.), authorizes an appropriation of \$45 million.

The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, would set up the program. The bill specifies that contracts shall be with private shipbuilding concerns, and may be let without competitive bidding if deemed necessary.

GAMBLING DEVICES

Committee. Senate Commerce.

Action. June 28 reported favorably (S Rept 1651), with amendments, a bill (S 3190) to prohibit interstate shipment of such gambling devices as slot machines (CQ Weekly Report, p. 746.)

Reports

RAW MATERIALS

Committee. Minerals, Materials and Fuels Economic Subcommittee of the Senate Insular Affairs Committee. The special subcommittee is headed by George W. Malone (R Nev.) and includes Sens. Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.), Hugh Butler (R Neb.), Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) and James E. Murray (D Mont.).

Report. Subcommittee for the past 10 months has studied problems involving the supply of critical raw materials to the United States. June 28 it issued a report highly critical of present procedures. Malone commented that "procurement policies since World War II have staked our liberties and lives on servicing our critical material needs from areas which would be neutralized in time of war and servicing them over long supply routes we would not protect." Malone also said that there was "evidence that these policies were deliberately planted by the late Harry Dexter White as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and former government officials who put the interest of totalitarian Asiatic states above the welfare of the United States." In 1953 Attorney General Brownell said White was a member of a Communist spy ring (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 620ff.)

The report recommended:

Coordination of tax, stock-piling and research programs in order to facilitate the development of critical material production.

Repudiation of all international controls of production, prices and supplies of critical materials.

The report said: "we have more proven commercial reserves of critical minerals and materials than ever before in the history of this nation." However it listed 77 critical raw materials which are imported from some areas which are almost "under the guns of our most probable enemy."

Background. The Subcommittee began hearings in September, 1953 and has heard testimony from more than 360 military and civilian witnesses. Hearings were held at Henderson, Nev.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Washington, D. C. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 557).

Hearings

INVESTIGATIONS CODE

Committee. Senate Rules and Administration, Subcommittee on Rules.

Began Hearings June 28 on miscellaneous resolutions dealing with rules of procedure for Senate investigating committees. Recessed June 30 until July 6.

Testimony.

June 28. Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.), author of one of the resolutions (S Res 253), said investigators "need not cast aside standards of fairness in order to obtain results."

Sens. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) and Wayne Morse (I Ore.), two of 18 co-sponsors of another resolution (S Res 256), spoke for their measure. Sen. Hennings criticized the 36-day Army-McCarthy hearings as "tawdry, tedious and shameful," and argued against unrestricted television coverage of Congressional investigations.

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), a co-sponsor of another resolution (S Con Res 10), also criticized procedures of the Army-McCarthy hearings.

June 29. Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) said commercially televised Senate investigations could lead to improper deals between "grandstanding and headline hunting" Senators and influence-seeking sponsors. He urged adoption of his resolution (S Res 249) to bar commercial sponsorship of TV or radio broadcasts of Senate business.

Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), co-sponsor of S Res 256 and sponsor of two other resolutions (S Res 65 and 223), called for tighter control by the Senate of money for investigating groups.

June 30. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), a co-sponsor of S Res 64 and S Res 256, said that unless Congress sets up its own rules for fair and impartial investigations the Supreme Court might do it.

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), sponsor of S Res 146, criticized the 1953 European inspection tour by Roy M. Cohn and G. David Schine, Senate Government Operations Committee aides, calling it an example of improper activities undertaken by the Committee or its Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) proposed elimination of "non-paid consultants" as one way to improve the conduct of committee investigations.

Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) warned that abuse of legislative powers by committees had "damaged the prestige of the entire Congress".

Sen. Herman Welker (R Idaho) also testified.

Statements were submitted by Sens. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), John W. Bricker (R Ohio), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), John M. Butler (R Md.) and Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.).

Related Developments. Vice President Nixon said June 27 that television creates a "circus atmosphere" at Congressional hearings.

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.), who June 26 said he would support improved committee rules but felt this should not come until next year, July 1 said action in this session would depend on how quickly the Rules and Administration Committee could act.

SWISS WATCH TARIFF

Committee. Senate Preparedness Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee.

Began Hearings June 30 on tariffs on Swiss watch movements.

Testimony. Dr. Arthur J. Flemming, Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, testified that it is "unquestionably essential" to preserve the skills of the precision watch industry in America. He said that the industry's existence is now threatened due to the low level of employment. Similar testimony was given by Thomas P. Pike, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Lothair Teetor, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Arde Bulova, President of the Bulova Watch Company.

Background. U.S. imports of Swiss watch movements are based on the 1936 Reciprocal Trade Agreement. Since then, the American watch industry contends, the Swiss have gained control of more than 80 per cent of the American consumer market.

COLORADO RIVER PROJECT

Committee. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Began Hearings June 28 on S 1555, authorizing the Colorado River Storage Project and participating projects (see page 826).

Background. This is one of two Administration bills before Congress (the House measure is HR 4449) to provide water and power for Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico. It was sponsored by all 10 Senators from these states. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 383.)

Testimony.

June 28. Sens. Edward D. Crippa (R Wyo.) and Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), urged construction of the project.

Interior Under Secretary Ralph A. Tudor said construction of Echo Park Dam in the Dinosaur National Monument, was necessary to avoid "serious loss of water."

Also testifying in support of the bill were J. G. Will, chief counsel and secretary, Upper Colorado River Commission, and E. O. Larson, Salt Lake City, regional director, Bureau of Reclamation.

June 29. Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) said progress of the Upper Colorado River area hinges "directly on the future availability of more water."

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) speaking for himself and Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), urged inclusion of the proposed Navajo Dam in the project.

The Subcommittee also heard testimony from 11 witnesses from the Colorado River area in support of the bill.

June 30. Testimony supporting the measure was given by 13 Colorado witnesses.

July 1. Representatives of Colorado's Western Slope disputed a June 30 proposal by the city of Denver to divert 177,000 acre feet of water annually from the upper Colorado for its own uses on the Eastern Slope of the Continental Divide.

A series of Texas witnesses opposed authorization of the proposed San Juan-Chama Water Diversion Project in New Mexico as a part of the Upper Colorado plan.

The first witness for conservationist groups, Gen. U. S. Grant III, criticized the proposal to build Echo Park Dam in Dinosaur National Monument. He said there are suitable alternate dam sites, and Echo Park would flood Lodore and Yampa Canyons and do "irreparable damage" to the Monument.

HOUSING PROBE

Committee. Senate Banking and Currency.

Began hearings June 28 on alleged multi-million dollar housing scandals (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 721-26.)

Testimony.

June 28. Deputy Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator William F. McKenna, appointed to "clean up" HHFA, gave details on 27 government-insured rental housing projects where investors had reaped huge "windfall profits." Among those he named as having interests in firms that benefited from "windfalls" were three members of the DuPont family, railroad executive Robert R. Young, and a group of British subjects.

McKenna said some of the "abuses" he cited were apparently within the law, but could have been averted under "proper administration" of the housing act. McKenna said FHA had taken no action on most of 163 cases sent to it by the FBI involving alleged fraud in home improvement loans.

Citing examples of "windfalls," McKenna stated they amounted to \$336,000 on a rental housing project on Long Island, and \$549,000 on a similar project in New Castle County, Del. In Alexandria, Va., stockholders of the Shirley-Duke Apartments corporation put up \$6,000 and netted profits of more than \$2,000,000, he said.

June 29. McKenna charged that Wilson W. Wyatt, Truman Administration housing expeditor, counseled apartment builders on how to make windfall profits with the least possible down payment.

He testified that an FBI report listing eight arrests of Clyde L. Powell, ousted former Assistant FHA Commissioner in charge of Multi-Family Housing, was missing from the agency's files. The report showed arrests dating back 38 years for embezzlement, larceny, bad checks and disorderliness, according to Committee Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.). Capehart placed in the record Mr. Powell's 1934 application for an FHA job, in which the Senator said Powell had answered "no" to the question whether he had ever been arrested.

On the witness stand, Powell declined to talk about his role in the alleged scandals, on grounds that he might incriminate himself. He had similarly refused to testify April 19.

June 30. Sen. Capehart charged that builders of the Shirley-Duke Apartments had filed an application for

government loan insurance which "is not a true statement."

Several members of the group connected with the development of the project testified. The group's attorney, Carl Budwesky, declared that "nothing was falsely certified to the FHA."

July 1. Andrew Frost, suspended June 25 as assistant FHA director for New Mexico, refused to answer questions about parties, fishing trips to Mexico, and poker games with building contractors.

Burton C. Bovard, FHA General Counsel on leave of absence after refusing to resign, said employees under his supervision had investigated rumors about Powell's gambling losses but the matter was never referred to the FBI.

Other developments: HHFA June 25 announced the suspension of James E. Hicks, Director of FHA's Region 2 (along with the suspension of Andrew Frost).

Acting FHA Commissioner Norman P. Mason June 28 announced a reorganization of the agency's top policy-making structure, including establishment of an audit branch.

Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) said June 30 the "real money" in "windfall" profits "was made by the Republicans in the East and by some very prominent Republicans."

Sen. Maybank June 30 named Clarence M. Dinkins of South Carolina as counsel to Democrats on the committee during the investigation.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.), Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures which is also investigating housing irregularities, said June 29 federally aided slum clearance programs are "beginning to take on the appearance of one of the greatest federal invitations to local corruption in recent times."

WAR-SEIZED PROPERTIES

Committee. Senate Judiciary.

Held a hearing July 1 on a bill (S 3423) providing for a return of war-time seized properties to private German and Japanese owners. One section of the bill would provide means of requiring such properties to be sold to U.S. nationals, but would allow the former owners a year to do so.

Testimony.

Harry L. Derby of Montclair, N.J., retired chemical company executive and one of the American minority stockholders in the General Aniline and Film Corp., said secrets developed by the seized company would be passed behind the Iron Curtain if foreign control were restored even temporarily. He urged revision of the bill.

Allen Property Director Dallas S. Townsend said the Justice Department opposes the bill.

Rep. Katharine St. George (R N.Y.), author of a companion bill, and Miles D. Kennedy, American Legion national legislative director, urged enactment of the bill.

Milton F. Rosenthal, president of Hugo Stinnes Corp., said the bill should be substantially rewritten.

Harry W. Lee, general counsel of Karl Lieberknecht Inc., at Reading, Pa., said U.S. stockholders of the firm are "very much opposed to the control of the company and the majority stock being handed back to any Swiss, German or other interests."

AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT

Committee. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce held a Hearing June 25 on HR 9325, to redefine the term "airport development" in the Federal Airport Act to prohibit further grants for the construction, alteration, or repair of airport terminal buildings.

Testimony.

Supporting the measure were: Robert B. Murray, Jr., Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation; Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.); Fred B. Lee, Civil Aeronautics Administrator; and Fred Glass, president, Airport Operators Council, Washington, D.C.

Opposing the bill were: Randy Hamilton, director, Washington, D.C., office of the American Municipal Association; and Col. A. B. McMullen, National Association of State Aviation Officials, Washington, D.C.

COMMUNIST PARTY BAN

Committee. House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality.

Concluded Hearings June 30 on bills to outlaw the Communist Party and relating to Communist-infiltrated organizations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 717.)

Testimony.

June 25. Among witnesses was Royal W. France, National Lawyers Guild, who opposed some of the proposed measures.

June 30. Thomas E. Harris, assistant General Counsel for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, opposed proposals to force the dissolution of communist-infiltrated organizations and to bar from defense facilities anyone suspected of being a spy or subversive.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Committee. Senate Finance.

Continued Hearings on the House-passed Social Security Bill (HR 9366 -- CQ Weekly Report, p. 815).

Testimony.

June 28. American Federation of Labor president George Meany urged adoption of the bill with amendments to broaden and liberalize its provisions.

Charles E. Sands, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (AFL), generally agreed with Meany.

Gordon W. Chapman, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFL), favored the provision giving coverage to state and local employees.

Nine other witnesses urged liberalizing or broadening the measure.

June 29. Witnesses generally opposing compulsory coverage of ministers under Social Security were:

Dr. H. H. Hobbs, Oklahoma City Baptist pastor; Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio); James Watt, Christian Science Committee on Publication; and Lawrence M. Helfgott, Joint Retirement Board of the United Synagogue of America, Rabbinical Assembly of America, and Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Dr. Wilbert J. Huff, University of Maryland, favored coverage of college and university personnel as a separate group from other state and local employees.

Witnesses who generally favored coverage provision for State and local employees were:

Ernest Peffer, New Jersey Education Association; Kermit M. Stover, Pennsylvania State Education

Association; Dr. Wilfred J. Sheehan, Connecticut Education Association; and Selma Borchard, American Federation of Teachers.

Tyre Taylor, Southern States Industrial Council, opposed the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program in general.

June 30. Joseph Childs, social security committee, Congress of Industrial Organizations, urged the Senate to go further than the House in expanding Social Security coverage.

Fred N. MacMillin, American Municipal Association, supported wider coverage.

Raymond Mc Magrath, treasurer of the University of New Hampshire, filed a statement urging that public colleges and universities be taken into the OASI.

The Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) filed a statement calling for broadening of social security provisions.

July 1. Asa V. Call, representing the American Life Convention and the Life Insurance Association of America, opposed increasing payroll deductions for social security.

CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION

Committee. House Ways and Means.

Concluded hearings June 28 on HR 9476, a bill sponsored by Rep. John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) to simplify customs tariff schedules and repeal or amend obsolete customs laws (CQ Weekly Report, p. 816).

Testimony.

June 25. Samuel Lenhar of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association; O. R. Strackbein, chairman of the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy; Richard H. Anthony, the American Tariff League; and J. F. Lerch, New York customs attorney, opposed methods provided by the bill.

John C. Ray, Detroit Board of Commerce, questioned whether the bill provided constitutional means for Congress to pass on the results.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Committee. House Un-American Activities.

Continued Hearings June 28. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 461, 780).

Testimony.

June 28. Francis X. T. Crowley, former student whose earlier refusal to testify about alleged Communist party connections had brought a May 11 House contempt citation (H Res 541), reversed himself and testified freely. He named a number of former associates as Communists. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 613.)

June 29. Jack Alexander Lucas, former student who Crowley said had been a Communist, named some of those listed by Crowley and said he had broken away from Communism.

June 30-July 1. The Committee met in executive session.

'50-50' CARGO BILL

Committee. House Merchant Marine.

Concluded public hearings June 25 on S 3233 to provide permanent legislation requiring the shipping of at least 50 per cent of federal-financed cargoes on privately-owned American ships.

Testimony.

Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) and Martin Dies (D Tex.) expressed concern that efforts to dispose of U.S. agricultural surpluses abroad might be hampered if buying countries were required to transport half their purchases in U.S. ships.

James B. Stuart, president, American Tramp Ship-owners Association, Inc., urged enactment of the bill.

Francis T. Greene, executive vice president, American Merchant Marine Institute, submitted a written statement and testified in support of the bill.

John C. White, counsel, American Cotton Shippers Association, approved the principle that 50 per cent of the U.S. cotton exports move on U.S. vessels, but opposed mandatory requirements as "inflexible".



(JUNE 23 - 29)

summary of legislation (APPENDIX)

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Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Sent To President

- S 119. Provide for the construction of the Markham Ferry project on the Grand River in Oklahoma. KERR (D Okla.), MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Public Works reported June 29. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6. House Public Works reported July 29, 1953. Passed House June 23, 1954 amended. Senate concurred in House amendment June 25.
- S 2217. Amend the National Defense Act to provide for an active duty status for all U.S. property and fiscal officers. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, 1953. House Armed Services reported June 15, 1954 amended. Passed House on consent calendar June 22, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment June 25.
- S 2844. Make permanent certain banking transactions by U.S. disbursing officers. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported March 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5. Passed House amended, in lieu of HR 7306, on consent calendar April 26. House adopted conference report June 22. Senate adopted conference report June 23.
- S 3318. Provide for continuance of civil government for Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 7. Passed House June 28.
- S J Res 167. Amend National Housing Act to extend existing housing legislation until July 31, 1954. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Passed Senate June 23. Passed House June 24.
- HR 2231. Authorize the negotiation and ratification of separate settlement contracts with the Sioux Indians of the Lower Brule and the Crow Creek Reservation for certain Indian Lands. BERRY (R S.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2. Passed House June 15, 1953. Senate Interior reported June 14, 1954. Passed Senate, amended, June 22. House agreed to Senate amendments June 24.

- HR 6465. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re footwear. SADLAK (R Conn.). House Ways and Means reported July 28. Passed House July 29, 1953. Senate Finance reported June 16, 1954 amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 22, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments June 28.
- HR 7709. Continue until the close of June 30, 1956, the suspension of certain import taxes on copper. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported May 10. Passed House May 11. Senate Finance reported June 16 amended. Passed Senate amended, June 23. House concurred in Senate amendments June 28.
- HR 8367. Make appropriations for Department of the Army civil functions for fiscal 1955. DAVIS (R Wis.). House Appropriations reported March 11. Passed House March 16. Senate Appropriations reported May 19. Passed Senate amended May 25. House concurred in conference report June 22, amended. Senate agreed to conference report amended June 23.
- HR 8680. Make appropriations for the Department of the Interior for fiscal 1955. JENSEN (R Iowa). House Appropriations reported April 1. Passed House April 6. Senate Appropriations reported with amendments June 3. Passed Senate, amended, June 7. House adopted conference report June 28. Senate adopted conference report June 28.
- HR 8779. Make appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal 1955. ANDERSEN (R Minn.). House Appropriations reported April 12. House passed April 14. Senate Appropriations reported May 27. Passed Senate amended June 2. House adopted conference report June 23. Senate adopted conference report June 23.
- HR 8873. Make appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal 1955. WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.). House Appropriations reported April 26. Passed House 377-0 April 29. Senate Appropriations reported June 11, amended. Passed Senate June 17, amended. House adopted conference report June 24. Senate adopted conference report June 25.
- HR 9474. Extend authority of President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported June 10. Passed House amended 281-53 June 11. Senate Finance reported June 16. Passed Senate 71-3 June 24, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments June 28, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment June 29.
- HR 9505. Continue effectiveness of act of December 2, 1942, and act of July 28, 1945, relating to war-risk hazard and detention benefits, until July 1, 1955. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported June 21. Passed House June 23. Senate Judiciary reported June 29. Passed Senate June 29.
- HR 9517. Make appropriations for government of District of Columbia and other activities chargeable against revenues of District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. WILSON (R Ind.). House Appropriations reported June 10. Passed House June 15, amended. Senate Appropriations reported June 25, amended. Passed Senate June 25, amended. House adopted conference report June 29. Senate adopted conference report June 29.

2. Senate Bills And Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 2314. Prevent transmission of certain gambling information in interstate commerce by communications facilities. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 7, 1953. Senate recommitted to Interstate and Foreign Commerce June 29, 1954.
- S 2862. Provide relief for sheep-raising industry by making special nonquota immigration visas available to certain skilled alien sheepherders. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 16, amended. Passed Senate amended June 23.
- S 3385. Provide for more effective extension work among Indian tribes. WATKINS (R Utah), Bennett (R Utah), Goldwater (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported, amended, June 11. Passed Senate June 25, amended.
- S Con Res 91. Express sense of Congress in support of Organization of American States and against interference by international communist movement in Western Hemisphere. JOHNSON (D Tex.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 25, amended. Senate adopted 69-1 June 25. House Foreign Affairs reported June 29. House adopted, 372-0, June 29.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 37. Amend Foreign Agents Registration Act. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 29, amended.

S 906. Establish finality of contracts between Government and common carriers of passengers and freight subject to Interstate Commerce Act. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 29, amended.

S 1303. Make certain provisions re naturalization of former U.S. citizens who lost citizenship by voting in political election held in occupied Japan. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Judiciary reported April 5. Passed Senate May 13. House Judiciary reported June 29, amended.

S 1763. Amend section 4482 of Revised Statutes relating to life preservers for river steamers. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28, amended.

S 2745. Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Klamath Tribe of Indians of Oregon. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25, amended.

S 3158. Eliminate cumulative voting of shares of stock in the election of directors of national banking associations. ROBERTSON (D Va.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 23, amended.

S 3190. Prohibit transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce. BRICKER (R Ohio). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28, amended.

S 3284. Provide for deposit of savings of enlisted personnel of all the services. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25.

S 3435. Incorporate Washington National Airport. BRICKER (R Ohio). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28, amended.

S 3466. Provide for two additional Assistant Secretaries each for Army, Navy and Air Force. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 28, amended.

S 3532. Distribute assets of Ute Tribe of Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25, amended.

S 3539. Amend Career Compensation Act to provide for computation of reenlistment bonuses for members of uniformed services. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25.

S 3542. Prohibit transmission of certain gambling information in interstate and foreign commerce. BRICKER (R Ohio). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28, amended.

S 3546. Provide immediate program for modernization and improvement of such merchant-type vessels in reserve fleet as are necessary for national defense. BUTLER (R Md.) (and others). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28, amended.

S 3681. Authorize Civil Service Commission to make available group life insurance for civilian officers and employees in federal service. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 28.

S J Res 67. Repeal certain World War II laws re return of fishing vessels. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28.

S J Res 140. Commemorate 200th anniversary of birth of Alexander Hamilton. MUNDT (R S.D.) (and others). Senate Judiciary reported June 29.

S J Res 147. Establish Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission. BYRD (D Va.). ROBERTSON (D Va.). Senate Judiciary reported June 29, amended.

S J Res 149. Establish John Marshall Bicentennial Commission. BYRD (D Va.). Senate Judiciary reported June 29.

S J Res 152. Celebrate 200th anniversary of Battle of Fort Mifflin. MARTIN (R Pa.) Duff (R Pa.). Senate Judiciary reported June 29, amended.

S J Res 161. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built passenger-cargo vessels. BUTLER (R Md.) MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28.

S J Res 165. Provide for construction of Glendo unit, Wyoming, Missouri River Basin project. BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 17, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 22, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28.

S J Res 169. Authorize President to proclaim first Sunday of each month for 12 months for prayer for people enslaved behind Iron Curtain. WELKER (R Idaho). Senate Judiciary reported June 29.

S J Res 170. Approve conveyance by Tennessee Valley Authority of certain public-use terminal properties now owned by United States. GORE (D Tenn.). Senate Public Works reported June 25.

S Con Res 79. Express sense of Congress to continue the operation of a tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., and to investigate need of a permanent domestic tin-smelting industry and adequacy of our strategic stockpile of tin. JOHNSON (D Tex.). House Banking and Currency reported June 23, amended.

S Con Res 85. Authorize Speaker and President pro tempore to adopt and use an official seal of their respective offices. BRIDGES (R N.H.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 23.

S Res 214. Authorize the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to make a full and complete study of technical assistance and related programs. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). Senate Foreign Relations reported April 9. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration April 19. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 23, amended.

3. House Bills And Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 303. Transfer administration of health services for Indians and the operation of Indian hospitals to the Public Health Service. JUDD (R Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 17, 1953. Passed House on consent calendar April 26, 1954. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 8. Passed Senate 57-27 June 29, amended.

HR 4854. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain irrigation works comprising Forest Creek division of Chief Joseph Dam project, Wyo. HORAN (R Wash.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 28, 1953. Passed House June 23, 1954 amended.

HR 9143. Repeal provisions of the Federal Reserve Act which prohibit a Federal Reserve bank from paying out notes of another Federal Reserve bank. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Banking and Currency reported June 1. Passed House June 24.

HR 9203. Make appropriations for the legislative and judicial branches for fiscal 1955. HORAN (R Wash.). House Appropriations reported May 19. Passed House May 25. Senate Appropriations reported June 25, amended. Passed Senate June 28, amended.

HR 9315. Provide for extension on a reciprocal basis of the period of the free entry of Philippine articles in United States. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported June 17. Passed House June 23.

HR 9447. Make appropriations for Departments of Labor, and Health Education, and Welfare for fiscal year 1955. BUSBEY (R Ill.). House Appropriations reported June 4. Passed House June 10. Senate Appropriations reported June 22, amended. Passed Senate June 25 amended.

H J Res 256. Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at First International Instrument Congress and Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa., to be admitted without payment of tariff. CORBETT (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported June 24. Passed House June 28.

H J Res 537. Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at Washington State Fourth International Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash., to be admitted without payment of tariff. PELLY (R Wash.). House Ways and Means reported June 24. Passed House June 28.

H J Res 545. Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at International Trade-Sample Fair, Dallas, Tex., to be admitted without payment of tariff. WILSON (D Tex.). House Ways and Means reported June 24. Passed House June 28.

H Res 542. Provide additional funds for expenses of investigations and studies authorized by clause 8 of Rule XI incurred by Public Accounts Subcommittee on Government Operations. BENDER (R Ohio). House Administration reported June 23, amended. House adopted June 23, amended.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 236. Authorize construction of Frypan-Arkansas project in Colorado. CHENOWETH (R Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28, amended.

HR 2224. Choose Chief of Medical Service Corps (Navy) from officers of rank of lieutenant commander or above. ARENDT (R Ill.). House Armed Services reported June 24.

HR 2683. Extend authority of the Secretary of Interior to provide public works and enter into agreements with applicants under the Alaska Public Works Act of 1950. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 16. Passed House on consent calendar March 1. Senate Public Works reported June 28.

HR 3419. Authorize a \$50 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation. HAGEN (R Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 23, amended.

HR 5620. Make certain provisions for clearing titles of certain lands in Colorado by confirming and reestablishing certain boundaries determined by surveys made in 1868 and 1875. HILL (R Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 8. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29.

HR 6725. Extend the authority for the appointment of certain Regular Navy and Marine Corps officers. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported May 17. Passed House on consent calendar June 7. Senate Armed Services reported June 25.

HR 6893. Restore to the Shoshone Irrigation District the share of the net revenues from the Shoshone powerplant to which it is entitled under its contract with the U.S. HARRISON (R Wyo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 20. Passed House on consent calendar June 7. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, amended.

- HR 7125. Amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act re residues of pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities. MILLER (R Neb.), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 23. Passed House on consent calendar April 5. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 25, amended.
- HR 7468. Amend the Interstate Commerce Act to regulate foreign motor carriers while in the United States. BENNETT (R Mich.), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 19. Passed House on consent calendar June 7. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28, amended.
- HR 7466. Amend section 1071, title 18, U.S.C., re concealing persons from arrest, so as to increase the penalties therein provided. REED (R Ill.) House Judiciary reported June 28.
- HR 7517. Enable Legislature of Territory of Hawaii to authorize city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue public improvement bonds. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, amended.
- HR 7518. Enable the legislature of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu to issue public improvement bonds. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii), House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, amended.
- HR 7664. Provide for the development of the Priest Rapids site on the Columbia River, Wash., under a license issued pursuant to the Federal Power Act. HOLMES (R Wash.), House Public Works reported May 12. Passed House May 19. Senate Public Works reported June 29.
- HR 7913. Convey by quitclaim deed certain land in state of Texas. PATMAN (D Tex.) House Public Works reported June 9. Passed House on consent calendar June 22. Senate Public Works reported June 25.
- HR 8252. Provide for relief of Fort Smith, Ark. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) House Judiciary reported June 23.
- HR 8498. Authorize construction of a dam across Colorado River, re-establish for Palo Verde Irrigation District, California, a means of diversion of its irrigation water supply from Colorado River. PHILLIPS (R Calif.) House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, amended.
- HR 8538. Provide for the revocation or denial of merchant marine documents to persons involved in certain narcotics violations. SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.), House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 5. Passed House on consent calendar May 17. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28.
- HR 8549. Grant consent of Congress to Breaks Interstate Park Compact. WAMPLER (R Va.) House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28.
- HR 8783. Direct Housing and Home Finance Administrator to convey to Housing Authority of St. Louis County, Mo., the interest of U.S. in Public Housing project MO-V-23153. CURTIS (R Mo.) House Banking and Currency reported June 28, amended.
- HR 9005. Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953 re expediting defense production through construction of defense plants by government. SHORT (R Mo.), House Armed Services reported June 7. Passed House on consent calendar June 22. Senate Armed Services reported June 25, amended.
- HR 9144. Lift restrictions or limitations upon bank loans to established industrial or commercial businesses in which Small Business Administration cooperates. WOLCOTT (R Mich.) House Banking and Currency reported June 28.
- HR 9252. Provide a national defense reserve of tankers and promote construction of new tankers. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 28, amended.
- HR 9340. Provide for conveyance of federally owned land situated within Camp Blanding Military Reservation, Fla., to the Armory Board, State of Florida. BENNETT (D Fla.), House Armed Services reported June 8. Passed House on consent calendar June 22. Senate Armed Services reported June 25.
- HR 9640. Amend Vocational Rehabilitation Act to promote and assist in extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation services, provide for a more effective use of available federal funds, and otherwise improve provisions of act. McCONNELL (R Pa.) House Education and Labor reported June 28, amended.
- HR 9678. Promote security and foreign policy of U.S. by furnishing assistance to friendly nations. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) House Foreign Affairs reported June 25.
- HR 9680. Provide for continued price support for agricultural products; augment the marketing and disposal of such products; and provide for greater stability in the products of agriculture. HOPE (R Kan.) House Agriculture reported June 26, amended.
- HR 9709. Extend and improve the unemployment compensation program. REED (R N.Y.) House Ways and Means reported June 29.
- HR 9728. Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 21 of U.S. Code entitled "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics" McCULLOCH (R Ohio) House Judiciary reported June 29.
- HR 9729. Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 13 of U.S. Code entitled "Census". McCULLOCH (R Ohio), House Judiciary reported June 29.
- HR 9730. Amend various statutes and certain titles of U.S. Code for purpose of correcting obsolete references. MEADER (R Mich.) House Judiciary reported June 29.
- H J Res 534. Authorize federal sale of certain war-built passenger-cargo vessels. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 23.

bills introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURE 2. APPROPRIATIONS 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing & Schools Safety & Health Social Security 4. FOREIGN POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative Policy International Relations Immigration & Naturalization 5. LABOR 6. MILITARY & VETERANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defense Policy Veterans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Service Congress Constitution, Civil Rights Crimes, Courts, Prisons District of Columbia Indian & Territorial Affairs Land and Land Transfers Post Office Presidential Policy 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business & Banking Commerce & Communications Natural Resources Public Works & Reclamation Taxes & Tariffs |
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Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk(*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

1. Agriculture

*AIKEN (R Vt.), Young (R N.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Mundt (R S.D.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Welker (R Idaho), Ellender (D La.), Holland (D Fla.), Anderson (D N.M.), Eastland (D Miss.), Clements (D Ky.) S3669.....6/25/54. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Agriculture.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 9733.....6/29/54. Provide for inspection and certification of Irish potatoes. Agriculture.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 9713.....6/28/54. Authorize Farm Credit Administration to make loans of type formerly made by Land Bank Commissioner. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 9680.....6/24/54. Provide for continued price support for agricultural products, augment marketing and disposal of such products and provide for greater stability in products of agriculture. Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

No Introductions

3. Education And Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

CURTIS (R Mass.) HR 9712.....6/28/54. Grant consent of Congress to certain New England States to enter into a compact relating to higher education in New England States and establishing New England Board of Higher Education. Labor.

HOLT (R Calif.) HR 9686.....6/24/54. Amend P.L. 815, 81st Congress, to extend for an additional year program of assistance for school construction in federally affected areas. Labor.

SOCIAL SECURITY

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 9703.....6/28/54. Provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by trade policy of U.S. Ways and Means.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 83rd Congress from Jan. 3, 1953, through June 29, 1954.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,685	9,750
Joint Resolutions	170	551
Concurrent Resolutions	92	247
Simple Resolutions	270	604
TOTAL	4,217	11,152

FORRESTER (D Ga.) HR 9704.....6/28/54. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to provide that certain employees who terminate their railroad employment shall be entitled to refund of a portion of railroad-retirement taxes which they have paid. Commerce.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 9707.....6/28/54. Provide for voluntary coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system in case of physicians already having some coverage under such system by reason of military or naval service. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 9709.....6/28/54. Extend and improve unemployment compensation program. Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 9660.....6/23/54. Create and prescribe duties of a Commission on U.S. Foreign Intelligence Activities. Foreign Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) HR 9678.....6/24/54. Promote security and foreign policy of U.S. by furnishing assistance to friendly nations. Foreign Affairs.

HAYS (D Ark.) H Con Res 245.....6/29/54. Similar to Javits (R N.Y.) H Con Res 244.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Con Res 244.....6/29/54. Condemn uncivilized practice of kidnapping by East German Communist regime and its Soviet masters across international borders. Foreign Affairs.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Con Res 246.....6/29/54. Similar to Javits (R N.Y.) H Con Res 244.

MORANO (R Conn.) H Con Res 247.....6/29/54. Similar to Javits (R N.Y.) H Con Res 244.

SHEEHAN (R Ill.) H Res 599.....6/24/54. Propose withdrawal of diplomatic recognition of present Government of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) HR 9687.....6/24/54. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, re placing minimum wage at \$1.25 per hour and work week from 40 hours to 37½ hours. Labor.

GWINN (R N.Y.) HR 9705.....6/28/54. Amend National Labor Relations Act providing trustees for welfare funds for workers. Labor.

6. Military And Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3657.....6/23/54. Continue effectiveness of act of Dec. 2, 1942, as amended, and act of July 28, 1945, as amended, relating to war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1955. Judiciary.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 3664.....6/25/54. Provide for research into and development of practical means for production of alumina, abrasives, refractories and cements from domestic clays in interests of national defense. Interior.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 3668.....6/25/54. Incorporate Army and Navy Union of U.S.A. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 9740.....6/29/54. Provide for relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses. Judiciary.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 9697.....6/28/54. Provide medical care for dependents of members of armed forces of U.S. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 9698.....6/28/54. Authorize appointment of assistant chaplain at U.S. Military Academy and fix compensation of chaplain and assistant chaplain thereof. Armed Services.

VETERANS

HILL (D Ala.) S 3672.....6/28/54. Amend laws granting education and training benefits to certain veterans and extend period during which such benefits may be offered. Labor.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 9662.....6/23/54. Grant Administrator of Veterans' Affairs authority to fix a special compensation rate for service-incurred disability in certain cases. Veterans'.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 9738.....6/29/54. Direct Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make a full and complete investigation and study of the education and training benefits furnished veterans under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Judiciary.

7. Miscellaneous And Administrative

WELKER (R Idaho) S J Res 169.....6/24/54. Authorize President to proclaim first Sunday of each month for a period of 12 months for prayer for people enslaved behind the Iron Curtain. Judiciary.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 9706.....6/28/54. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing the Medicine Lodge Indian Peace Treaty site as a national monument and historic shrine. Interior.

PELLY (R Wash.) H J Res 551.....6/28/54. Authorize President to designate annually the third week in October as National Electrical Week. Judiciary.

RABAUT (D Mich.) H Res 598.....6/24/54. Amend rules of House to provide that Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag shall be recited annually by Members of the House, led by the Speaker, on Flag Day, June 14, when House is in session. Rules.

SCOTT (R Pa.) H Con Res 242.....6/24/54. Participate in Fourth of July, 1954, observance at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. Judiciary.

CIVIL SERVICE

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 3681.....6/28/54. Authorize Civil Service Commission to make available group life insurance for civilian officers and employees in federal service.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 9684.....6/24/54. Permit involuntarily separated postmasters when post offices are discontinued, to acquire classified civil-service status through noncompetitive civil-service examinations. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 9714.....6/28/54. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide a uniform rate for computation of all annuities. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 9715.....6/28/54. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re payment of annuities upon separation from service. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 9710.....6/28/54. Improve civil-service system by providing for retention and reassignment of any postmaster involuntarily separated to a position in classified civil service. Civil Service.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 9664.....6/23/54. Prevent infiltration of subversives into government employment. Civil Service.

CONGRESS

MILLER (R Neb.) H J Res 549.....6/23/54. Authorize Governor of Hawaii to fill by appointment the existing vacancy in office of Delegate to House of Representatives from Territory of Hawaii. Interior.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

GORE (D Tenn.) S 3685.....6/29/54. Amend section 123 (b) of title 28 of U.S. Code, as amended, to establish an additional division of U.S. district court for middle district of Tennessee. Judiciary.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 3660.....6/24/54. Make employment and related practices of any alien known by an employer to have entered U.S. illegally within 3 years thereof unlawful. Judiciary.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 3661.....6/24/54. Provide for seizure and forfeiture of any vessel or vehicle used in transportation of any alien known by the owner thereof to have entered U.S. illegally within 3 years thereof. Judiciary.

GRAHAM (R Pa.) HR 9731.....6/29/54. Make employment, and related practices, of any alien, known by an employer to have entered U.S. illegally within 3 years, unlawful. Judiciary.

GRAHAM (R Pa.) HR 9732.....6/29/54. Provide for seizure and forfeiture of any vessel or vehicle used in transportation of any alien known by the owner thereof to have entered the U.S. illegally within 3 years. Judiciary.

McCULLOCH (R Ohio) HR 9728.....6/29/54. Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 21 of U.S. Code, entitled "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics". Judiciary.

McCULLOCH (R Ohio) HR 9729.....6/29/54. Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 13 of U.S. Code entitled "Census". Judiciary.

MEADER (R Mich.) HR 9730.....6/29/54. Amend various statutes and certain titles of U.S. Code to correct obsolete references. Judiciary.

SMITH (R Wis.) HR 9663.....6/23/54. Outlaw Communist Party and other subversive organizations. Judiciary.

VELDE (R Ill.) HR 9690.....6/24/54. Amend section 7 (d) of Internal Security Act of 1950, as amended. Un-American Activities.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CASE (R S.D.) S 3655.....6/23/54. Provide that Metropolitan Police force shall keep arrest books which are open to public inspection. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) S 3656.....6/23/54. Establish order or priority for satisfying attachments or other processes against earnings, salary, insurance, annuities, or pension or retirement payments in D.C. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) S 3659.....6/24/54. Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to fix rates of compensation of members of certain examining and licensing boards and commissions. D. C.

CASE (R S.D.) S 3683.....6/29/54. Make certain amendments in District of Columbia Credit Union Act. D. C.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 9667.....6/23/54. Amend D. C. Unemployment Compensation Act re localization of service within one state. D.C.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 9737.....6/29/54. Make certain amendments in District of Columbia Credit Unions Act. D. C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

ALLEN (R Calif.) (by request) HR 9681.....6/24/54. Amend section 246, 247, and 412 of Canal Zone Code re interest of funds or other assets invested in corporation. Merchant Marine.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 9665.....6/23/54. Add section 246 (f) and amend section 412 (b) of title 2 of Canal Zone Code, as amended, re amortization or depreciation of fixed assets transferred to corporation. Merchant Marine.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

*EASTLAND (D Miss.), Stennis (D Miss.) S 3682.....6/29/54. Authorize conveyance of certain lands in Lauderdale County, Miss., to Choctaw Area Council of Boy Scouts of America. Interior.

GORE (D Tenn.) S J Res 170.....6/25/54. Approve conveyance by TVA of certain public-use terminal properties now owned by U.S. Public Works.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 3678.....6/28/54. Provide for relief of city of Carson City, Nev. Judiciary.

HAGEN (D Calif.) H J Res 550.....6/23/54. Permit U.S.A. to release reversionary rights in a 36,759-acre tract to Vineland School District of County of Kern, State of California. Agriculture.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 9699.....6/28/54. Authorize conveyance of tract No. 2 of San Patricio gasoline storage project, San Juan, P.R. to Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Armed Services.

POST OFFICE

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3677.....6/28/54. Provide for exclusion from mails of mail violating certain state laws dealing with improper solicitations of contributions by charitable organizations and forbid payment of money orders therefor. Civil Service.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 602.....6/28/54. Provide for a resolution of inquiry to Postmaster General regarding transmittal of hate propaganda through mails. Civil Service.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 603.....6/28/54. Request the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to investigate transmittal of hate propaganda through mails. Rules.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 3680.....6/28/54. Amend act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), as amended, to incorporate in organic act of National Bureau of Standards the authority to use working capital fund, and permit certain improvements in fiscal practices. Commerce.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 9736.....6/29/54. Establish uniform weight allowance governing transportation at government expense of property of government officers and employees (including members of uniformed services). Government Operations.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 9689.....6/24/54. Provide for two additional Assistant Secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force, respectively. Armed Services.

8. Taxes And Economic Policy

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 9734.....6/29/54. Permit city of Philadelphia to further develop Hog Island tract as an air, rail, and marine terminal by directing Secretary of Commerce to release city from fulfillment of certain conditions contained in existing deed which restrict further development. Commerce.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 9735.....6/29/54. Amend subsection 216 (c), part II, of Interstate Commerce Act to require the establishment by motor carriers of reasonable through routes and joint rates, charges, and classifications. Commerce.

CONDON (D Calif.) H Res 597.....6/23/54. Provide for study of problem of maintaining private ship construction and repair yards in U.S. Merchant Marine.

KING (D Calif.) HR 9716.....6/28/54. Provide for protection of rights of vessels of U.S. on high seas and in territorial waters of foreign countries. Merchant Marine.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) HR 9700.....6/28/54. Amend Communications Act of 1934, as amended, re application to radio and television network organizations. Commerce.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) HR 9701.....6/28/54. Amend Communications Act of 1934, as amended, re rebroadcasting of radio and television programs. Commerce.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

BRICKER (R Ohio) (by request) S 3679.....6/28/54. Increase efficiency of Coast and Geodetic Survey. Commerce.

*KUCHEL (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) S 3673.....6/28/54. Authorize construction of certain public works for flood control on San Lorenzo Creek, Calif. Public Works.

BROOKS (D Tex.) HR 9679.....6/24/54. Grant consent of Congress to compact entered into by States of Louisiana and Texas re waters of Sabine River. Interior.

OAKMAN (R Mich.) HR 9695.....6/28/54. Amend Federal-Aid Road Act to provide that highway appropriations be withheld from any state levying ton-mile, weight-distance, axle-mile, or other third structure highway use taxes on interstate commerce in an amount equal to amount received from such third structure use taxes. Public Works.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 9696.....6/28/54. Provide that certain equipment to be installed in federally constructed or licensed hydroelectric or thermal electric power projects shall be manufactured in U.S. Public Works.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 9711.....6/28/54. Authorize construction of tumbler dam in Chipola River, Ala. and Fla. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

CORDON (R Ore.) S 3670.....6/25/54. Amend section 1001, paragraph 412 of Tariff Act of 1930 re hardboard. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3674.....6/28/54. Provide for public accountability by tax-exempt organizations. Finance.

BEAMER (R Ind.) HR 9682.....6/24/54. Provide a method for protecting domestic stem and table glassware, machine and blown, and sheet-glass-industry against injury caused by certain imported glass products. Ways and Means.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 9702.....6/28/54. Similar to Gamble (R N.Y.) HR 9661.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 9683.....6/24/54. Similar to Gamble (R N.Y.) HR 9661.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 9661.....6/23/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code to encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, promote thrift, and stimulate expansion of employment through investment. Ways and Means.

GWINN (R N.Y.) HR 9685.....6/24/54. Similar to Gamble (R N.Y.) HR 9661.

KNOX (R Mich.) HR 9708.....6/28/54. Provide for replacement of certain strategic metals inventories liquidated during Korean war without affecting excess-profits credit, for tax purposes. Ways and Means.

RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) HR 9688.....6/24/54. Similar to Gamble (R N.Y.) HR 9661.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 9741.....6/29/54. Similar to Knox (R Mich.) HR 9708.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 9717.....6/28/54. Amend section 120 of Internal Revenue Code re unlimited deduction for charitable and other contributions. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 9742.....6/29/54. Amend section 3404 of Internal Revenue Code re imposition of excise tax on radio and television sets, phonographs and records, and related sections. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 9743.....6/29/54. Amend section 3444 re use by manufacturers or importers of articles subject to excise tax and related section of Internal Revenue Code. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 9744.....6/29/54. Amend section 3443, re credits and refunds of manufacturers' excise taxes, of Internal Revenue Code. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 9745.....6/29/54. Similar to Simpson (R Pa.) HR 9744.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 9746.....6/29/54. Amend section 3441 of Internal Revenue Code re definition of sale price for tax purposes. Ways and Means.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 9666.....6/23/54. Amend section 1001, paragraph 412 of Tariff Act of 1930 re hardboard. Ways and Means.



late developments

JULY 2, 1954

Late developments of the week ending July 2, briefly reported on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the July 9 Weekly Report.

TAX REVISION -- After five days of debate and rejection of all attempts to grant a general tax cut for individuals, the Senate July 2 approved on a 63-9 roll-call vote the House-passed omnibus tax revision bill (HR 8300). Voting against passage were eight Democrats and Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.), while 22 Democrats and 41 Republicans voted for the bill. Passage followed the rejection, on a 15-62 roll call, of a motion by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to recommit the bill with instructions to insert some relief for all individual income taxpayers. Fourteen Democrats and Morse voted for recommitment, while 21 Democrats and 41 Republicans opposed recommitment. The big tax bill now goes to conference.

FARM PROGRAM -- The House passed the omnibus farm bill by voice vote after agreeing to support five of the six basic commodities in 1955 on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 per cent to 90 per cent of parity. The Administration wanted a 75 per cent to 90 per cent scale, the Agriculture Committee extension of rigid 90 per cent supports. In the 228-170 roll-call vote on the compromise, 182 Republicans, 45 Democrats, and one independent voted "yea," while 23 Republicans and 147 Democrats were opposed. Earlier, the House voted for a 110 per cent of parity ceiling on wool supports. Minimum dairy supports would be 80 per cent of parity.

FOUNDATIONS PROBE -- The Special House Committee investigating tax-exempt foundations July 2 voted to end its probe without holding any more public hearings. Chairman B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.) made the announcement after a closed-door session, the first since a dispute June 17 between Rep. Reece and Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) in which Rep. Hays called the hearings an "Alice-in-Wonderland" probe. Chairman Reece said he had ended public testimony because of what he termed Rep. Hays' "planned efforts to obstruct" the hearings. Rep. Hays told newsmen, "If I am responsible for the shut-down, I feel I have done a great public service."

AEC-TVA -- The Anti-Trust and Monopoly Legislation Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee July 2 adopted a resolution that a proposed Atomic Energy Commission contract with a private utility combine for power for TVA "should not be consummated and no further negotiations be had until the Committee has had time to complete its hearings and submit its report." The Committee has been holding closed-door hearings on the controversial contract. Meanwhile, in a Senate speech Tennessee's Estes Kefauver (D) attacked the contract; and a Tennessee Member of the House, Rep. J. Percy Priest (D), said he would introduce a resolution July 6 to express Congressional disapproval of it.



congressional quiz

1. Q--Is there much turnover in Congress?

A--About 25 per cent of the Membership changes with each new Congress, according to a survey by Congressional Quarterly. In recent elections, an average of 60 Senators and Representatives were defeated in bids for re-election, and another 41 Members whose terms had expired did not run again. Nine Members, on the average, resigned during their terms, and 15 more died in office.

2. Q--Are Congressmen staying in office as long nowadays as they used to?

A--Yes, even longer in the House. From the time the U.S. government was established to 1949, the average tenure for a Representative was slightly more than five years, compared with nine to 10 years for House Members in the current 83rd Congress. But the typical present-day Senator has held office just about the same length of time as his historical predecessor: Between eight and nine years.

3. Q--Are there any Constitutional amendments still around which were submitted to the states but haven't been ratified by them?

A--Five amendments submitted to the states since 1789 have not been ratified by the required three-fourths of the state legislatures or conventions or otherwise disposed of. But only one amendment submitted since the Civil War still is pending -- the 1924 "child labor" amendment empowering Congress to regulate working conditions for persons under 18 years of age. In recent decades Congress has customarily included a provision requiring ratification within seven years after an amendment is submitted.

4. Q--I hear the Senate recently voted to approve a copyright treaty with several other countries. What does that treaty do?

A--The Universal Copyright Convention of 1952 pledges a member nation to grant foreign authors the same copyright protection as it gives its own citizens. Under the treaty an American play could not be "stolen" by a playwright in France or Holland, for instance, nor a French play by a Dutch or American writer. A similar international copyright agreement has been in effect since 1886, but for various reasons the U.S. never signed it. In the past, American publishers have either had to meet the copyright requirements of some 40 different nations with whom this country has separate treaties, or they have had to rely on a clause in the 1886 agreement allowing non-signing nations limited copyright protection abroad.

5. Q--Are there any states that don't have legislatures with both "upper" and "lower" chambers?

A--Only Nebraska now has a one-house ("unicameral") legislature, created in 1934. Several states operated with unicameral legislatures during colonial times.

6. Q--Do Congressmen usually vote the same as other members of their party?

A--A Congressional Quarterly analysis shows that the average Republican in Congress voted with a majority of his party 77 per cent of the time, the typical Democrat 67 per cent of the time on House and Senate roll-call votes through mid-June. Regionally, Western Democratic Senators this year have had the lowest Party Voting scores -- 58 per cent -- and Western Republican House Members the highest -- 82 per cent.

7. Q--Can a Congressman be arrested while he's traveling to the Capitol?

A--The Constitution says that a Member of either house shall be immune from arrest while attending sessions or going to or from Congress unless his crime involves treason, a felony or a breach of the peace. Actually, these latter exceptions have been interpreted to mean all crimes for which a person can be indicted. Members enjoy a far broader immunity when it comes to making speeches in Congress. They may not "be questioned in any other place" for "any speech or debate in either house." Thus, while the two chambers can and do place restrictions on the language used in debate (and either house may censure or even expel one of its Members for disorderly behavior) no Member can be sued for slander because of what he says on the floor.

8. Q--How many states are represented by only one party in their delegations to Congress?

A--There are 18 states in which both Senators and all Representatives belong to the same political party. Ten "solid" Democratic delegations come from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Texas. Eight equally "solid" GOP states are Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and (since the appointment of a Republican to replace the late Democratic Senator Lester C. Hunt) Wyoming. There are another eight states with at least a half-dozen Members in their delegations where all but one belong to the same party. Three are predominantly Democratic and 5 are heavily Republican.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1), (2) 798-99, (6) 819-24.



the week in congress

(These stories are summarized from foregoing pages of the Weekly Report. For details, check contents on front cover.)

TAX REVISION -- After five days of debate, the Senate July 2 passed on a 63-9 roll call the House-approved omnibus tax revision bill (HR 8300). Prior to passage, a recommittal motion by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) was rejected on a 15-62 roll call.

FARM PROGRAM -- The House July 2 passed an omnibus farm bill, splitting the difference between extension of rigid 90 per cent of parity supports for basic commodities and the President's proposal to institute flexible supports between 75 per cent and 90 per cent of parity. The compromise would narrow the range to between 82.5 per cent and 90 per cent. Another provision would keep supports at or near 90 per cent anyway.

FOREIGN AID -- With more Democrats than Republicans voting "Yea", the House passed a \$3,566,908,000 foreign aid authorization on a 260-126 roll-call vote. The House earlier had adopted an amendment citing its opposition to "Locarno-type" pacts for Southeast Asia, as proposed by British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden.

APPROPRIATIONS -- One day before the end of the fiscal year, Congress completed action on funds bills providing \$1,975,198,261 for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; \$1,201,910,500 for the State-Justice-Commerce Departments; and \$98,197,494 for Legislative-Judiciary. In the preceding five days Congress had approved appropriations of \$405,936,149 for the Interior Department, \$169,928,099 for the District of Columbia, and \$28,800,125,486 for the Department of Defense.

CODE FOR PROBES -- In the wake of the Army-McCarthy hearings, a Senate unit began hearings on a proposed fair procedures code for investigating committees. Smears, "grandstanding and headline hunting" were assailed. In another development on the probe front, two staff members of the Senate Investigations (McCarthy) Subcommittee were denied clearance to handle classified material.

POLITICAL NOTES -- Dr. H. C. (Curly) Byrd, president emeritus of the University of Maryland, won a tight race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Maryland. George P. Mahoney, his opponent, may ask a recount. Incumbent Congressmen were renominated in the Maryland and North Dakota primaries. Connecticut Democrats nominated ex-Rep. Abraham A. Ribicoff for governor, by acclamation at their convention.

STATUS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION

This chart traces through July 2, 1954, the advancement toward a final decision of these major legislative proposals:

Bills	Reported In House	Passed House	Reported In Senate	Passed Senate	Enacted
Appropriations:					
Treasury-Post Office	2/16/54	2/18/54	5/10/54	5/13/54	5/28/54
State, Justice, Comm.	2/25/54	3/5/54	6/9/54	6/14/54	7/2/54
Civil Functions	3/11/54	3/16/54	5/19/54	5/25/54	6/30/54
Independent Offices	3/26/54	3/31/54	5/14/54	5/19/54	6/24/54
Interior	4/1/54	4/6/54	6/3/54	6/7/54	7/1/54
Agriculture	4/9/54	4/14/54	5/27/54	6/2/54	6/29/54
Defense	4/26/54	4/29/54	6/11/54	6/17/54	6/30/54
Labor-HEW	6/4/54	6/10/54	6/22/54	6/25/54	7/2/54
D. C.	6/10/54	6/15/54	6/25/54	6/25/54	7/1/54
Legislative, Judicial	5/19/54	5/25/54	6/25/54	6/28/54	7/2/54
Mutual Security					
Hawaii Statehood	3/3/53	3/10/53	1/27/54	4/1/54	
Alaska Statehood	6/26/53		2/24/54	4/1/54	
Cong.-Jud. Salaries			5/12/53		
Witness Immunity			4/20/53	7/9/53	
Debt Limit Increase	7/31/53	7/31/53			
St. Lawrence Seaway	2/19/54	5/6/54	6/16/53	1/20/54	5/13/54
Bricker Amendment			6/15/53	Rejected 2/26/54	
Korean Defense Pact			1/21/54	1/26/54	2/5/54
Excise Tax Reduction	3/4/54	3/10/54	3/19/54	3/25/54	3/31/54
Tax Revision	3/9/54	3/18/54	6/18/54		
Hospital Survey	3/3/54	3/9/54			
Highway Program	3/4/54	3/8/54	3/25/54	4/7/54	5/6/54
Housing Program	3/28/54	4/2/54	5/28/54	6/3/54	**
Wiretapping	4/1/54	4/8/54			
Labor Act Changes			4/15/54	5/7/54*	
Wool Bill			3/4/54	4/27/54	
18-Year Vote			3/15/54	Rejected 2/21/54	
Military Construction	5/25/54	5/26/54	7/1/54		
Social Security	5/28/54	6/1/54			
Reciprocal Trade	6/10/54	6/11/54	6/16/54	6/24/54	7/1/54
Mutual Security	6/25/54	6/30/54			
Farm Program	6/26/54	7/2/54			

HOW MAJOR BILLS FARED -- The Senate amended and passed the tax revision bill, and the House passed farm program legislation. Before the fiscal year ended, all the regular bills appropriating funds for domestic agencies had been cleared by Congress (a stop-gap resolution was approved July 2 to provide funds for the Mutual Security agency).

*Recommended **In conference

RECIPROCAL TRADE -- Congress cleared a one-year extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program, sending it to the White House. As passed, the measure includes an amendment banning cuts on any article "if the President finds that such reduction would threaten domestic production" for national defense.

FARM SURPLUS DISPOSAL -- Congress completed action on a bill to authorize the President to dispose of \$1 billion in farm surpluses abroad during the next three years.